The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

A wonderful change in the sentiment of the people has taken place within the past year.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing at retail is now sought after.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothes saved you a large tailor-bill last season, and can do so this.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing at retail from its first introduction has been a success.

It was a great risk on our part, for we were determined to secure the trade of the bankers, brokers, and the leading wholesale and retail merchants and business-men of Chicago and the surrounding country. The finest goods that can be purchased are none too fine for us. Intelligent men of refined tastes who know the luxury of an elegant-fitting suit, who have large demands upon their purse and only a moderate income to meet it, have been our most enthusiastic patrons and strongest indorsers. We regret not being allowed to publish the immense list of names of people so well and favorably known.

If it is a new suit for half-dress we can please you in either Serges, Whipcords, Corkscrews, English or French Cassimeres, &c., price $20 to $35.

For business we show a rare selection of patterns; prices vary from $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $33.

Pantaloons showing perfection in the art of tailoring, $5 to $10.

Wilde's Spring Overcoats captivate---$15 to $35.

Call or send your orders to

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
Cor. State & Madison.
FRANK REED, Manager.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 40x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 2442 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT!

Large Business Room, second story, 104 and 106 Franklin street, 40x100 feet, light on three sides, vault, and elevator. Suited for dry goods, boot and shoe, or other wholesale business.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

Japanese Wares.

OPENING of OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS WEEK.
A Valuable Souvenir to Every Visitor.
CURIO DEPARTMENT
Formosa Tea Importing Co.,
88 STATE-ST. (opposite Marshall Field's).

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.

LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

THE GRAND ORIENTAL EXHIBITION

Open daily at 191 State-st., Palmer House Block. Wondrous and Marvelous Curiosities of every description of Eastern skill and workmanship, for a short season only, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. ADMISSION FREE. All the goods to be sold at a reasonable price.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. Cavaroc & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Chicago, May 13, '84. C. CAVAROC, C. CAVAROC, JR.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of C. CAVAROC'S SON & CO., succeeding to the business and paying the debts of the late firm. C. CAVAROC, JR., HAMPDEN STORY.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 12 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 122 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. I. Land and Building Co.

THE

"Parisian Suit Co."

Call special attention to a

Tremendous Mark Down IN THEIR

SILK SUIT STOCK!

Involving a direct loss of over

$5,000.

In consequence of the rage for Cloth Tailor-Made Suits, high-cost Silk Dresses have been comparatively neglected. We will therefore offer all our

Silk Dresses,

Costing from $50.00 to $150.00 at a

Discount of 50 per cent,

Or at One-Half Former Prices.

$50.00 Suits for $25.00,
$60.00 Suits for $30.00,
$75.00 Suits for $37.50,
$100.00 Suits for $50.00,
$125.00 Suits for $62.50,
$150.00 Suits for $75.00.

On many of these elegant dresses the trimmings alone cost more than we ask for the entire suit.

The above Reduction also applies to High-Cost Silk Wraps.

An early inspection earnestly solicited.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
Proby & Tuttle,
Proprietors.

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make all component parts of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the iron frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

For Sale.

The Brick Residence, 405 Washington Boulevard, with brick barn, lot 60x180 feet, and everything in good condition.
GEO. C. ELDREDGE,
16 Chamber of Commerce.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
F. N. TOWS, Secretary. R. R. CABLE, President.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER. If you have been disappointed with other powders try 'East India,' the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:
DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance), 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 453 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av.

CEDAR POSTS,
All Sizes and Lengths. For Sale at
WATSON & PERKINS' YARD,
Corner Larrabee and Chicago-av.

TEETH $6 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.
BARNES & CO., Furriers, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NOTICE.

I am informed that one Geo. Gale, sometimes calling himself the Chicago Carriage Co., has been representing himself the agent of the genuine Perry Cart, built by the Bridgeport Cart Co., and I have to say that I do not know and have had no dealing to my knowledge with any such person.

The Abbott Buggy Co. manufacture my Cart and control all my Cart Patents.

FRANCIS L. PERRY, Patentee.
Also Proprietor of the Bridgeport Cart Co.

H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
128 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

CINCINNATI FESTIVALS.

Financial Showings, Past and Prospective, on the Wrong Side of the Ledger.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Dramatic Festival Association held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of hearing a report as to the amount of the deficiency and assessing the subscribers to the guarantee fund a sufficient sum to cover it. It was found that the expenses of the recent festival exceeded the figures that have been published, and that the receipts were less than the management stated at the time. The expenses were $52,500 and the receipts about one-fifth of that sum, or $10,197. This leaves a deficiency of $42,697. The guarantee fund amounts to $83,000. An assessment was made upon the guarantors for 50 per cent. Naturally the guarantors are sore. Some of them say that their subscriptions were obtained under representations that Henry Irving, Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Mary Anderson, and other impossible celebrities had been engaged. Others say they were subscribers to the guarantee fund for the first festival, but were not aware that they were in any way responsible for the festival of this year. There has been but one previous failure of a Cincinnati enterprise of a public character to pay. The exposition of 1880 resulted in a slight deficiency, but the guarantee funds were large and the assessment was hardly felt. The guarantors for the frequently-recurring festivals have never before been called upon. The May Festival opens tomorrow night. The expense will be upwards of $50,000 and the receipts from the advance sale of seats considerably less than $25,000. The management do not now expect that the receipts will go above $35,000, which will leave a deficiency of $15,000. In this case, however, there will be no call upon the guarantors for the reason that there is a surplus of $20,000 in the treasury, derived from profits of previous festivals.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Alexander White Loses His Money in Wall Street and Kills Himself.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—Alexander White, late of Grand Rapids, Mich., committed suicide at 8 this morning at the home of his adopted mother, Mrs. Deville White, in Sherburne, forty miles south of this city. He was found dead with a bullet through his temple. The weapon lay upon the floor. Deceased was a resident of Sherburne till six months ago, and was till about two years ago largely interested in cheese and butter production. The firm of White & Botsford controlled and operated forty cheese-factories and creameries at one time. He was accounted one of the wealthy men of Sherburne when his adopted father, Deville White, died and increased his store by a bequest of $40,000. Alexander soon afterwards engaged in speculating, and spent much of his time in Wall street, leaving his dairy business to his partners. He was successful for a time in the street, but was one of the first to fall under the declining market, dropping $125,000. The result was failure in business at home, with a balance of $80,000 on the wrong side. Mr. White disappeared. Returning to Sherburne after a few weeks, he effected a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. He then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to engage in business, and it had been understood here that he was succeeding. The contrary seems to have been true. He returned to Sherburne Saturday, coming from Leavenworth, Kas., where an adopted daughter, Mrs. Taylor, lives. At Sherburne it is believed he returned intending to end his days if he failed to obtain money with which to start in business again. Mr. White was 47 years old, and a popular and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Congregational denomination and a liberal contributor to the society. He leaves a widow, one son, and the adopted daughter already mentioned.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 19.—Mr. Pierce, a cousin of Alex. White, of this city, who committed suicide at his mother's residence this morning in Chenango County, New York, makes the following statement: "White came here last October with $13,000, the remnant of a fortune made in the creamery business and lost in Wall street, and opened a broker's and commission office with Capt. George E. Judd. White made $4,000 here, but had lost $3,000 in Wall street previously to leaving for Leavenworth Monday last to visit his son-in-law, Willis Taylor. He left Leavenworth Thursday, and Mr. Pierce thinks the loss of the rest of his money in the late Wall street crash is probably what led to his suicide. White has a wife and one child at Sherburne and he will be buried there.

AN AFFRAY TERMINATES FATALLY.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 19.—[Special.]—The State Adjutant-General is advised of the death at Galveston this morning of Lieut.-Col. L. E. Edwards, Inspector-General of the Texas militia, from the effect of a stab in an affray with Capt. H. Wren in this city the 29th inst. Edwards was a native of France, and served with distinction in the Union army during the War, a part of the time bearing the rank of Captain of a New York regiment. Wren stands high in this community. The stabbing was done with a penknife in resisting an assault by Edwards.

The remains under a military escort started for Austin this evening. A post-mortem examination showed that the knife penetrated as far as the outer surface of the stomach. The deceased was aged 43. After the War the deceased became one of the most successful real-estate agents in Texas, negotiating millions of acres to numerous syndicates.

A TRAMP BLOWN UP BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon a tramp, who gave his name as Robert Ellis, found an old nitro-glycerine can in the lower part of Warren, and carried it down near the gas-works for the purpose of boiling coffee in it. A fire was built by Ellis and a chum, and Ellis sat down on the can; soon after he stooped down to pick up some wood, when the can exploded. Ellis was terribly wounded about the abdomen. Medical assistance was summoned and the wounded man given every attention. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The man with him at the time of the explosion ran away and has not been found. It is claimed that Ellis belongs to a respectable family of the State, and gave his right name to the doctors to be given to his relatives if he dies.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—Miss Arabella Hazard, a niece of Col. J. H. Mixer, of Price's Hill, Cincinnati, has been mysteriously missing since Friday forenoon last, when she visited a dental office. She is 33 years old, and much emaciated from a protracted illness. Her friends are unable to account for her disappearance unless by sudden insanity or murder.

AT WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Eloquence Devoted to the National Banks and the Recent Panic.

The House in No Temper to Remove the Tariff on Works of Art.

Status of the Contested-Election Cases—Small Chance of Bankruptcy Legislation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

DEDUCING MORALS FROM THE LATE GAMBLERS' PANIC IN WALL STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Wall street stock panic was the subject of an interesting debate in the Senate. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who is aggressive in matters of that sort, desired to have the Committee on Finance directed to examine the causes of the bank failures in New York. In unmeasured terms he sketched the disasters of the last week, and did not hesitate to fix the responsibility where he thought it belongs. He took a gloomy view of financial morals, and declared that there is a collapse of commercial honor. He was partisan enough indeed to charge that the Government had attempted to cover up these things instead of expressing them. Bank officials, he said, had been guilty of numerous violations of the criminal laws, and we were now face to face with an event which would have destroyed thousands of millions of values but for the fact that the people had accommodated themselves for the last four or five years to the general shrinkage of values, and so arranged their business that a jar of this kind could not shake them down. The failure of the Marine Bank was due to the fact that it loaned its credit to any extent to a firm of brokers without any deposits to meet the checks drawn against it. "This bank," he exclaimed, "supported the firm of Grant & Ward in its wildest speculations. These transactions conveyed to the people of this country and elsewhere a most unfortunate and unfavorable impression in respect to the commercial honor and integrity of the great City of New York. At one time a commercial house in New York was a model of probity and honor, but in the presence of recent facts commercial firms of the metropolis were a by-word and reproach and a cause for suspicion."

The Senate, however, took a much more conservative view than Mr. Morgan, and were unwilling that any action should be taken which could tend to increase the existing embarrassment or interfere with private rights. Messrs. Morrill, Bayard, and Sherman were agreed that there is abundant legislation on the statute books to punish wrong-doing on the part of bank officials, and that it is wise in this emergency not to take precipitate action. Mr. Sherman, whose opinion, as a former Secretary of the Treasury, has much weight in commercial circles, declared that the overcertification of checks had nothing to do with the panic; that it resulted from the speculations of bank officials, who could be punished by existing laws; that there was no panic, and that the commercial credit of the country today is on a safer foundation than it was before these transactions occurred. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, where it probably will remain indefinitely without action.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution offered Thursday by Mr. Morgan, directing the Committee on Finance to examine the cases of recent failures of National banks, and to ascertain whether such failures were due to violations and evasions of the law on the part of the officers or Directors of the banks. Mr. Morrill moved to amend by substituting, for the purpose of investigation, the Controller of the Currency for the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan said the very reason why he moved to devolve the duty on the committee was because the officers appointed to see that the banks complied with the laws had not performed their duty. There was, for instance, a law against overcertification of checks which, it had become notorious, was utterly disregarded. On the passage of the law on the subject in July, 1883, the New York newspapers had broken out into spasms of merriment, and told Congress the banks laughed at the acts of Congress, and were beyond Congressional control. The failure of the Marine Bank was due to the fact that the bank was connected with a firm of brokers; and that the bank had supported the firm of Grant & Ward in all the wild schemes which the young speculators saw proper to engage in. A spectacle had been presented to the world that argued a painful condition of commercial honor in the City of New York.

Mr. Morrill modified his motion by moving a reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bayard supported the motion.

Mr. Sherman supported reference. The Senate ought, he said, to be very careful in a question of this kind. He had been in New York the day when the trouble referred to occurred, and he could assure the Senate, although there might here and there have been overcertification of checks, yet that had not been the trouble at all. In every case the trouble had been caused by the speculative operations of the officers of the banks affected, and in some cases not by certifying checks, but rather by non-certification. The proper remedy would be to prescribe severe penalties against any dealing in speculative transactions by officers of banks, or using the money of the bank in any transactions that such officers might be engaged in. Mr. Sherman saw no special use in a committee of investigation in New York. We had Government officers there who could give us all needed information. If a committee were to go there to make a commotion and keep up the agitation in regard to the failures there, it might embarrass others. To call the recent troubles a "panic" was applying to it a misnomer. There had been no panic. The people of New York had not been alarmed. The securities specially affected had been those involved in the transactions exposed by the failures, but the confidence in the standard securities of the country had not suffered. It was like the case of a storm confined to the locality of New York City, and not extending over any other part of the country. It had resulted in clearing the atmosphere, and he believed the present commercial position was better than it had been before the trouble.

Mr. Morgan said that the fears of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) were groundless if he supposed any injury could come to the proper business of the country by the investigation proposed. The business of the country did not mean the operation of stock gamblers. Mr. Morgan criticised the action of the Secretary of the Treasury for his interference in the late trouble, and the officers of the Government generally for not seeing that the banking laws were enforced. We might as well, he said, farm out the credits of the United States to the faro-dealers on Pennsylvania avenue as to allow the National banks of New York to farm out their credit to the stock gambling and other speculative operators—men who made a business of buying and selling things that had no existence, and that were well characterized by the question on imaginary or mythical existence propounded a few days ago in New York by Francis N. Bangs to Ferdinand Ward. Mr. Morgan feared much however that the parties who had so long been pets of the Government would at last be permitted to subside into quietude and peace among the millions they had laid aside, while those who had been wronged would remain unavenged.

"Let the Committee on Finance," said Mr. Morgan in conclusion, "for once do its duty to the Government."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE TARIFF ON ART.

IT WILL REMAIN IN FORCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Ways and Means Committee of the House has had another overwhelming defeat. Mr. Hurd called up the unanimous report of the committee in favor of admitting all paintings and statuary, whether by foreign or American artists, at a uniform duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and asked the House to suspend the rules and pass it. Messrs. Kasson and Belmont explained the purpose of the bill. At the present time the works of American artists may be imported free of duty, while the productions of foreign painters and sculptors are subjected to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. The American artists in France, Italy, etc., have petitioned Congress to remove this discrimination and place all artists on the same footing. Among the reasons that they urge for this action is that American artists are admitted free to the Government art schools of Europe, and are given facilities for study in foreign galleries free of expense. They feel it a humiliation that the Government should exercise discrimination in favor of their work as against the work of foreign artists through whose influence they are permitted to enjoy so many privileges. Mr. Kasson also explained that the treaty relations between the United States and Italy are such that the present discrimination is in fact a violation of the obligations into which the United States has entered. The motion of Mr. Hurd was strenuously opposed by Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, and other Democrats, and after a debate of thirty minutes the bill was defeated, receiving only 53 votes to 179 against it. Nearly all the revenue-reform Democrats voted in the negative. As Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said afterwards: "We are determined to do nothing now that the Morrison bill is dead. I would have been willing enough to vote for this bill as a section in a regular tariff bill, but there shall be nothing done affecting the tariff if I can prevent it at this session."

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

WALLACE-M'KINLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Wallace-McKinley contested election case was not taken up today because the report of the committee had not been distributed among the members. Chairman Turner said he was willing to have the case go over until tomorrow on that account. Mr. McKinley said he was ready to go on with the case so far as he was concerned. If it went over, however, he would like to have it postponed for a week from today in order that he might attend to certain private matters of very great and pressing importance. Mr. McKinley is popular on both sides of the House, and, it being generally known that his desire for a delay was caused by the necessity of his giving his personal attention to the comfort of his invalid wife and to accompany her to Ohio, the Democrats generally manifested a desire that the delay he requested should be granted, and later in the day Chairman Turner agreed not to call the case up until next Monday.

ENGLISH-PEELLE.

It is expected that the English-Peelle case will be taken up tomorrow and disposed of before the House gives its attention to any other business.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION

NOT TO BE LOOKED FOR THIS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The action of the House today probably destroyed the last prospect of any bankruptcy legislation at this session. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and fix June 10 as the day for the consideration of the bill to establish a National system of bankruptcy. There was thirty minutes' discussion of the motion. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, made a violent speech against it. He said the bill proposes to add an immense number of trustees, assignees, etc., to the already enormous army of officeholders, and if it is to be done at all it should not be until after the Presidential election. He indicated that he would not so strenuously object to the measure if the Democratic party was in power. Still, he had other reasons, and he drew a strong picture of the evils of bankruptcy legislation in this country in the past. Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, also spoke against the resolution. It was defended by Messrs. Adams of New York, Collins, and others, but was defeated by a vote of 137 yeas to 93 nays, a majority of 44 instead of the two-thirds necessary. The Democrats who voted for the motion were:

Adams of N. Y.,	Elliott,	Money,
Arnot,	Ellis,	Murray,
Bagley,	Ferrell,	Mutchler,
Barksdale,	Finerty,	O'Ferrall,
Beach,	Follett,	Pierce,
Belmont,	Geddes,	Post,
Blanchard,	Graves,	Potter,
Boyle,	Greenleaf,	Robinson, W. E.,
Breckinridge,	Hardy,	Rogers, W. F.,
Broadhead,	Herbert,	Rosecrans,
Collins,	Hoblitzell,	Seymour,
Connelly,	Hunt,	Slocum,
Cox, S. S.,	Jones, J. K.,	Stevens,
Cox, W. R.,	Jones, J. T.,	Sumner, C. A.,
Culbertson,	Jones, B. W.,	Van Alstyne,
Dargan,	Jordan,	Vance,
Deuster,	King,	Warner, A. J.,
Dorsheimer,	Kleiner,	Wilkins, and
Dunn,	Lewis,	Wilson, W. L.
Eaton,	Lovering.	

The Republicans who voted against the motion were:

Anderson,	Ellwood,	Morrill,
Bayne,	Funston,	Payson,
Browne, T. M.,	Hatch, H. H.,	Smith, and
Campbell,	Lacey,	Steele.
Cannon,		

COX AND SCALES.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Democratic harmony was again exemplified today by a passage between "Sunset" Cox and Scales, of North Carolina, over a joint resolution reported by the former from the Census Committee appropriating $60,000 for the printing and binding of 25,000 copies of the compendium of the census and 2,000 or 3,000 copies of each of the special reports or monographs. The Committee on Printing, of which Mr. Scales is Chairman, is opposed to this measure, and has been holding back for several weeks a resolution referred to it, the hope being to smother it entirely. As Chairman of the Census Committee Mr. Cox is very anxious that the reports shall be printed and distributed as widely as possible, and he brought in a resolution and got it referred to his own committee. Today he asked the House to suspend the rules to pass it. Mr. Scales violently opposed it, and declared that Mr. Cox had been guilty of a trick of legerdemain which ought to be discountenanced by the House. The action of Mr. Cox was a violation of all the courtesies which have heretofore existed between committees. It was unwarranted and would set a bad precedent, and lead to confusion and discontent. He had supposed that Mr. Cox was the last man in the world who would go to work when nobody knew it and attempt to smuggle through a measure of that sort which did not belong to his committee.

Mr. Cox replied in a spirit of good humor and raillery, which provoked Mr. Scales all the more. He said that there had been no legerdemain about the matter at all. It had been brought forward in the House under the rules and referred under the rules to his committee, and he now asked the House to suspend the rules and pass it, which was very promptly done.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State has transmitted to the House a communication respecting the extradition of criminals under the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain. From this paper it appears that both countries consider it discreditable that extraditable offenses are confined by the treaty of 1842 to the following crimes: Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and the utterance of forged paper. Our State Department says: "If an opportunity for revision and enlargement of the British list be found, this department would favor the addition of manslaughter, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public moneys, or by persons hired or salaried, larceny, perjury, rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnaping, burglary, criminal destruction of a vessel, and mutiny or revolt on shipboard, all of which are found specified and appropriately defined in the later extradition treaties of the United States with other Powers." The proposition of the British Government as contained in a letter by the Canadian Government presented to the State Department through the British Minister, is this: "The Minister advises that steps be taken to request the imperial authorities to open negotiations with the United States for a new treaty extending the number of extraditable offenses, and that, in the interest of the administration of justice, it be agreed and made part of the treaty that where a person is arrested in either country for an extraditable offense, and it becomes necessary either for trial or for punishment after trial to convey him through the other country, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge to so convey him on the warrant under which he was arrested, the sovereignty of the country through which the prisoner is to be conveyed being recognized by a provision that the warrant be backed by a magistrate of that country."

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A FLURRY IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—There was a flurry in the House when Mr. Randall asked to have a vote taken on the three appropriation bills passed in Committee of the Whole last week. Several Democrats objected, evidently with an idea that they could make a point against the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He remarked to a friend afterward that he would teach them a lesson before many hours, and he did. When the Appropriations Committee was called he quietly moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution directing the House to vote immediately on the three general appropriation bills reported favorably by the Committee of the Whole. The resolution was passed, and most of the afternoon was consumed in the calling of the roll on the several bills. The Consular and Diplomatic bill is in such very bad shape that Mr. Cannon felt justified in making a motion to recommit it in order to place the Democrats squarely on the record. His motion was defeated—yeas, 83; nays, 136—several Democrats voting for and a good many, including Messrs. Belmont, Dorsheimer, Eaton, Potter, and others refusing to vote at all.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE UNEARNED LAND-GRANT OF THE "BACKBONE" ROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Senator Van Wyck never loses sight of the railroads. He introduced another resolution today which may give the owners of the "backbone" road some concern. The resolution directed the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the charge that the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Road had negotiated bonds upon its unearned land-grant. The resolution went over. The charge is made that that company, assuming that the decision of the Attorney-General was final and that the assignment of the New Orleans & Pacific grant to it was valid, has sold in Europe a large amount of bonds whose only foundation is this vast tract of land never earned by the New Orleans & Pacific, and the title to which even if earned in the backbone road is in dispute.

The debate upon the Blair bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics seems to indicate that it will pass.

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Representative Holman today offered for reference a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House of the mode and manner in detail of the expenditure of the amounts appropriated by Congress for the expenses of the French and American Claims Commission.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND-GRANT.

The bill relating to the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific Railroad lands, introduced today by Senator Dolph, provides for the immediate restoration to the public domain and to the operation of the Public Land laws that portion of the grant lying coterminous with its main line between Wallula Junction and Portland, a distance of 214 miles. It also provides for the forfeiture at the end of five years from the passage of the bill of all lands adjacent to that portion of the Cascade grant which shall then be unbuilt, which in effect gives the road five years to build the Cascade Branch. The bill proposes to authorize persons in possession of any of these lands to purchase 320 acres, if so much has been improved by them, and the railway company is required to file its assent to the conditions of the bill, so as to avoid all questions as to the title of forfeited lands.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill as reported to the House makes an appropriation of $20,736,876, an increase of $88,190 over the current appropriation. The bill provides that the assay office at St. Louis be abolished, and reduces the number of internal-revenue districts from eighty-three to sixty-three.

It is further provided that no part of the contingent fund for either house no part of the money appropriated shall be expended for clerical services for any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress. The object of the provision is to prevent the payment of salaries to the private secretaries of Senators.

MEXICO AND THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from our Minister to Mexico announcing that the President of the Republic had, in accordance with the decree of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, given effect to its appropriation of $100,000 to defray the expenses of the Government of Mexico at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans.

MINISTER FROM BOLIVIA.

Dr. Vincento Garcia, formerly President of the Colombian State of Bolivia, has been appointed Colombian Minister to the United States.

STANDARD DOLLARS.

The issue of standard dollars for the week ended May 17 was 338,995, and for the corresponding period last year 155,998.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The following bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Judiciary, a bill to establish another Judicial Circuit, by dividing the eighth circuit, which now embraces the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado. The eighth circuit, under this bill, would include the districts of Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado; the new circuit would include the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to forfeit the unearned lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, and to restore the same to settlement. Referred.

A resolution was offered which went over until tomorrow directing the Committee on Public Lands to make inquiry whether the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad had expended money to influence Congressional action.

A message from the House was read announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

The Chair having announced the regular order to be the Utah bill, the House consented to let it go over temporarily, and the bill for the creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics was taken up, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Garland's amendment, which places the collection of labor statistics in charge of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Van Wyck moved to amend by requiring that the chief of the bureau should be a person identified with the laboring classes and prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers from any country under contract.

Pending debate on the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Before adjournment Mr. Hale gave notice that tomorrow he would call up the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

The contested-election case of Wallace vs. McKinley was postponed, and Mr. Randall attempted to secure the passage of the three appropriation bills agreed to in Committee of the Whole Friday last. To this Mr. Collins objected, and the Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills. The following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Weller—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use, as soon as may be, all the surplus money in the Treasury for the redemption of bonds outstanding at a price not above par.

By Mr. Lewis—Prohibiting the confirmation, certification, and patenting of unearned land-grants.

By Mr. King—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow a rebate of 10 per cent on all good imported in vessels of American registry.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, rising to a question of privilege, apologized to his colleague, Mr. Alexander, for certain language used toward him Saturday during consideration of the Court bill.

Mr. Hurd, from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to abolish discriminating duties on works of art, the production of foreign and American artists. The bill imposes a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on works of art, whether the production of foreign or American artists.

Messrs. Kasson, Belmont, and Hurd spoke in favor of the motion, and Dunn, Mills, Warner of Ohio, and Boutelle against it. The motion was lost—yeas, 52; nays, 179.

Notice was given that the Wallace-McKinley case would not be called until Monday.

The House then on motion of Mr. Randall proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Cannon moved to recommit the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill with instructions.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the Bank bill, carrying appropriations similar to those for the current year, with certain specified exceptions. These were lost—yeas, 83; nays, 136. The bill then passed—yeas, 139; nays, 85.

The Army and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were passed without opposition.

Mr. Collins, from the Committee on Judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the Senate Bankruptcy bill a special order for Tuesday, June 10. The motion was seconded—100 to 68.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, favored the motion.

Mr. Willis thought the Bankruptcy bill should not be pressed until the Presidential election was over. A bankrupt law was demoralizing and promotive of dishonesty. At this very time Wall street was in a maelstrom of speculation and great names were resting under the shadow of disgrace on account of that speculation. Congress should not encourage this by the passage of a bankrupt law which would operate as an injury to public morals and would work ruin to thousands of widows and orphans.

Messrs. Holmes and Moulton opposed the bill.

Mr. Collins said he was not to be deterred from his advocacy of the bill by any suggestion as to the imminence of the Presidential election. Let it come with all the issues that might be involved. He did not believe the passage of the Bankruptcy act would militate against the interests of his party.

The motion was lost—yeas 137, nays 113, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Banking and Currency Committee was next on the list and Mr. Wilkins was ready with a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the McPherson bill, but a motion to adjourn was interjected and carried.

THE DOMINION.

The Government Interferes to Prevent Crowding Cattle in Shipping—Dullness in the Grain Trade—Other News.

MONTREAL, Que., May 19.—[Special.]—Some shipowners, realizing that live-stock shipments were about the best-paying freight offering at this port, resorted to economizing space by reducing the room of two feet nine inches usually allotted to each animal to two feet six inches, and refused to heed the objections raised by the Government Inspectors. The matter was referred to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, where the decision of the Inspectors has been confirmed, and owners instructed to widen the space of stalls constructed on the decks of vessels some two or three inches. The regulation space now insisted on by the Government is two feet eight inches per bullock.

The dullness in the through grain trade from the West continues. A deputation from the Corn Exchange was selected today, and will probably wait on Sir John A. Macdonald in Ottawa tomorrow. Besides petitioning for the rescinding of all canal tolls for the present season, they will also request the Government to assume the debt on Lake St. Peter, in order to enable the Harbor Commissioners to reduce the rates chargeable for wharfage. It is claimed that if the authorities make this last concession the Harbor Commissioners will on their part make reductions in harbor dues.

The customs officials here have confiscated a large quantity of veneer goods belonging to Baker, Ferris & Co., of Richford, Vt., which, it is alleged, were entered at a third of their real value.

SIX PERSONS CREMATED.

The Terrible Results of a Drunken Spree at Sharbol Lake, Ont.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—The residence of George Peters, at Sharbol Lake, was burned at an early hour this morning. Peters, his daughter of 8 years, a young woman named Bridget, and three others were burned to death. It appears that the horror was the result of a spree. Peters was a laborer on the Ontario & Quebec Railway, and with him and his family resided five of his associates. Last night was spent in dissipation, which continued until a late hour. About 1 o'clock Peters picked up a lamp and started up-stairs, and when near the top the lamp fell from his hand, and in an instant the stairway was in a blaze. The flames spread rapidly, and before the family, most of whom were in the upper flat, were aroused their escape was apparently impossible. However, Mrs. Peters, followed by two of her daughters, rushed through the flames and succeeded in getting out safely, as did also John Peters, a son, and two of the boarders who slept on the first floor. Maggie Peters, aged 20, noticed that her little sister was still in the burning building, and made a desperate attempt to rescue her, but she was overcome by the smoke and was taken out insensible. Her injuries, it is feared, are fatal. Miss Bridger was an invalid and was unable to escape when the alarm was given. It is supposed that Peters and the three other boarders were so drunk that they did not know their peril until too late.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Virginia Physician Slain by a Rival in the Profession.

CRISFIELD, Md., May 19.—[Special.]—Intelligence has just reached here of a murder at Tangier Island, Va., Saturday, growing out of rivalry between two physicians of the town. It appears that Dr. Pitts had been jealous for some time of Dr. L. T. Walter, who had become very popular among the citizens and drawn away considerable practice from Dr. Pitts. Pitts openly showed his dislike for Walter, though the men were on speaking terms and sometimes consulted each other in a professional way. As Dr. Walter was passing Dr. Pitts' office Saturday the latter called him in. It is said they had some words about a professional matter and that just as Dr. Walter was about leaving Dr. Pitts drew a revolver and shot Dr. Walter in the shoulder. The latter, being unarmed, tried to escape, but Pitts dragged him back and fired three more shots at him, the bullets lodging in his breast. Walter expired instantly. Threats of lynching were made, and when Pitts had given himself up to the authorities the crowd followed them to the magistrate's office. Pitts was taken to the Drummondtown (Accomac County) Jail. Both men were married. The murder has excited great indignation throughout the county.

TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONISTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—[Special.]—A mass convention of friends of the temperance cause will be held in this city next Thursday, and will be well attended by persons from all parts of the State. The convention will adopt such measures as will tend to hasten the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic. There has been no basis of representation fixed, but every lodge, division, union, and congregation has been solicited to send representatives.

AN EX-OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 19.—[Special.]—Ex-State Controller William H. Brown is on trial for alleged defalcation in $5,500. He testified today that his predecessor, Col. Darden, is credited by the present Controller with $18,000, but that he only turned over $2,500 to Brown.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

A Scathing Review of President Arthur's Career by Mr. MacVeagh.

How the Conference of Far Western Congressmen with Tilden Came About.

Results of County Conventions Held by Illinois Democrats—The Preferences.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

A SCATHING REVIEW OF HIS CAREER BY MACVEAGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The *Times* to-morrow will contain an open letter from Ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh to Ex-Secretary Bristow on Arthur as a Presidential candidate. It opens thus:

I notice that you are announced to address a meeting tomorrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the Presidency by the votes of his fellow-citizens more desirable than that, for instance, of Senator Edmunds, or Senator Sherman, or any other of our eminent public men whose names are frequently used in connection with that great office. As you extorted my admiration and support and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility eight years ago by your efforts to bring the guilty in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who care for a higher and purer public life. But my warm personal regard for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a speech, even in a bad cause. I venture, therefore, to offer you a few suggestions. At the threshold, I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur's great prize, as far beyond his expectations as his deserts, which he drew "in the lottery of assassination," yet nobody has forgotten the pregnant fact that Guiteau was the original Arthur man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur President, and that he did make him President by that act for nearly four years. Now, in view of this shameful remedy and its results, it has always seemed to a good, many people, outside of Wall street of course, that a proper sense of decency and of the fitness of things would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with the one term thus secured to him and not to challenge his countrymen to review his political career, and to express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold up that career as worthy of especial honor, and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument.

MacVeagh then cites the building up and managing of the Republican "machine" of the City of New York, alludes to the noble attitude Mr. Arthur maintained towards the civil-service orders of President Hayes—defying both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and refusing either to obey their orders or resign his office; to the third term, to the speech at the Dorsey banquet, "the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters"; to Mr. Arthur's part in the nominations of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his "conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guiteau's pistol"; to the "mad riot of calumny and defamation of the dead Garfield, in which for many months the most intimate friends and associates of Mr. Arthur indulged."

The remainder of the points are in the same line.

LOUISIANA.

A SAMPLE BOURBON ELECTION OUTRAGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. Wade Hampton Hough, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of this State, has arrived in the city provided with affidavits and other forms of evidence of the way in which the late State election in his judicial district was prostituted and perverted to the uses of the Bourbon Democratic State ring. The Judge is a native of South Carolina, allied with some of the best families in that State, and has been a resident of Louisiana for forty-four years, where he has ranked as a lawyer with Benjamin, Soulé, Downs, and Preston, and held consecutively the most important trusts and honorable positions, having been repeatedly member of the Legislature, District Judge twice, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and always a man of great influence and high integrity. He voted against the ordinance of secession in the State Convention of 1861, but his devotion to his State induced him to espouse the Southern cause, in which he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the War he joined the Republican party, but has always retained the confidence of his fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds, and has been Judge of the Ninth State Judicial District since 1879. In the late election he was by the united request of Republicans and Democrats, except the Bourbon ring, a candidate for reelection. At the election he has the necessary evidence to show that the Bourbon ring candidate, Charles Young, by 1,500 majority in the district composed of the Parishes of Concordia and Tensas, while the Returning Board counted in Young by a majority of 1,871 votes. So flagrant was the outrage upon the Judge that when he attempted to carry his case from court and there claim his rights, the Clerk of the Court refused to enter his suit or issue any processes or papers, and when the Judge prepared the papers himself the Clerk refused to place the seal of the court upon them, and the bailiff refused to serve the papers or to take any official action. The Judge the 5th day of May (that being the day for the regular term of the District Court in Tensas Parish at the Town of St. Joseph, the Judge still being in office, his alleged successor not having qualified) attempted to hold court as usual, but found the doors of the court-house closed, and locked against him, so that he could not have any recourse to the courts of the district to right his wrongs. As a last resort this outraged citizen has appealed to the Governor, to whom he proposes to submit his case. Considering that the Governor is a mere creature of the State ring, the futility of this appeal will be apparent. The Judge has no more chance of redress than the other persons who were elected to office and counted out in this city and in many parishes of the State. Here the dead and absentees were numerously voted in the late election, and every species of fraud was committed, but there is no redress. The people are apparently unable to escape from the rule of a small but powerful combination of politicians, who laugh at all efforts to oust them.

EMERY A. STORRS.

THE TRIBUNE AS TO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—MATTERS PERSONAL.

Emery A. Storrs returned from New York yesterday morning and remained most of the day in his room at the Leland, resting after the trip. He stated to a TRIBUNE reporter his intentions in regard to opening an office in New York were the same as they had been for several years. He was compelled to be in New York four or five months each year and had determined to stop pilfering office room from his friends. "No two cities in the world are so closely related," said he, "as these two, notwithstanding the great distance between them. A man does a commercial law business in Chicago, but a part of it is in New York. Of course I shall not give up my residence here. All the change means is that I will have an office and clerk in New York."

"How about the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill?" was asked.

"I think the Senate amendments will pass through the Conference Committee, and if they do the most serious objections to the bill as reported from the Senate Committee will be removed. The position of the Live-Stock Exchange here has been misunderstood. The exchange is not against a bill, but against particular propositions."

In regard to the action of the Peoria Convention in passing him by in selecting the delegates at-large, Mr. Storrs said he was long past the point of sensitiveness. "Haven't I been interviewed enough about that?" he asked. "I am ready to support the candidate with as little to take back as any man who may be called upon to take part in the canvass. I have my preferences, to be sure, but I cannot believe that the convention will nominate any person who is not entitled to the cordial and hearty support of every Republican in the country."

"How did you leave the feeling in New York on the present candidates?"

"In New York City in business circles it is strongly for Arthur, against any change, and is intensely conservative. In the country portions of the State the feeling for Blaine is enthusiastic and tremendous. Mr. Blaine's popular strength is certainly very great. Always having had an intense disrelish for bolters, I am perhaps incapable of judging of the real propriety of nominating a man who is threatened as Mr. Blaine is. The assault of the New York *World* and other journals upon Edmunds has made a reconciliation between the Edmunds men and Blaine impossible. It was scarcely a tactical mistake. This Blaine opposition includes a great lot of so-called independents who will be here at the convention in very great force, not as delegates but as molders of outside opinion. The bulk of this will go to Arthur."

"From your observation who will come out ahead as second choice?"

"The dark horse above all others is Robert T. Lincoln. He is the favorite and no mistake about it. He is in everybody's mind, not only as a possibility but as a probability. Should he be nominated no man will consider himself beaten—a very great thing after a prolonged contest. This convention is going to be a free-for-all, go-as-you-please, when the present leaders are given up, if they are, and the delegates are not to be bartered away. Not a candidate can control any material number of delegates after they cease voting for him, and for this and other reasons the convention is going to do the most and be the best for the party of any held in recent years. It will be a free and untrammeled convention, which will follow out its will despite all opposition."

Mr. Storrs expects to remain at home until the convention closes.

"GENERAL REFORM."

IT IS WHAT TILDEN FAVORS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The latest story about the late visit of Pacific-Coast Congressmen to Gramercy Park is by all odds the most interesting. Its correctness is also pretty well authenticated. When the delegation called the conversation at first was purely in the nature of paying respects to Mr. Tilden and general in its character. The first hint of politics was when Congressman Cassidy inquired: "Well, Mr. Tilden, what is to be our great battle-cry this year?" The other gentlemen present immediately stopped talking to hear the reply. So low was Mr. Tilden's voice that it was only a whisper that reached them: "Reform."

Mr. Cassidy thinking that he had certainly said "revenue reform," made the further inquiry: "Yes; but, Governor, how much shall we make the cut?"

Mr. Tilden's face became a puzzle and he did not reply, but Andrew H. Green, who was present, said: "I think you have misapprehended the Governor's reply."

"Did you not refer to revenue reform?" said Mr. Cassidy to the aged statesman.

Again the lips were unclosed in spasmodic action, again there was a whisper: "General reform."

Merely this and nothing more. The arrival of Gov. Hendricks and Congressman Lamb, of Indiana, to pay their respects to the Democratic sage, abruptly ended the conference.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. CASSIDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, today said that the visit of the Pacific-coast delegation to Mr. Tilden some weeks since had given rise to many erroneous impressions throughout the country. This resulted, he said, from the fact that all sorts of alleged interviews were published broadcast which never took place at all with any member of the delegation. Continuing, Mr. Cassidy said: "The visit to Gramercy Park was purely social, and originated in this way: Representative Spriggs, of the Utica district of New York, is an old and intimate friend of Gov. Tilden. Judge Spriggs, being about to go to New York, invited me to accompany him and together to pay our respects to the distinguished statesman. Later the party was enlarged to include a portion of the delegation from California, and the visit was purely social, and wholly non-political, a sense of propriety demanded that the delegation should refrain from rushing into print; but the objects of the visit having been misinterpreted and wildly misrepresented, I feel it is but simply just to disclose all that took place. Gov. Tilden received the party with great cordiality, and the interview lasted nearly one hour. While it is true that one of his arms is afflicted, his general health is remarkably good, not to say robust. The Governor threw back the heavy folding doors in the presence of his visitors, and moved about with as much activity as a man of forty-five. His mind is as strong and clear as ever before in his life. As to his ability to stand the fatigue and excitement of a campaign, I think his chances in that direction would be as good as those of any other man of usual age. The only reference made to politics when a member of the delegation, addressed Mr. Tilden, said: 'Governor, we are all your friends; we are all Tilden men, as are all the Democrats on the Pacific coast.'

"In reply the Governor said: 'I am not a Tilden man,' which was construed by some visitors as a declaration that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. For my own part, I met Mr. Tilden in the firm conviction, judging from all surroundings, that he will gladly accept the nomination if tendered by the Chicago Convention. I may be mistaken about it, but I certainly came away with that opinion."

ILLINOIS.

COLES COUNTY.

CHARLESTON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Coles County Democratic Convention this afternoon instructed the delegates to vote for Carter Harrison for Governor, N. W. Brenton, of Tuscola, for Auditor of State, B. Jones for Clerk of the Appellate Court, and Shiveley for Clerk of the Supreme Court. A vote on President and Vice-President was unanimous for Tilden and Hendricks.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The County Democratic Mass Convention held in this city last Saturday to select delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial, and Appellate Court Conventions was largely attended. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for John R. Eden for Congress and the Hon. William Gillmore for member of the State Board of Equalization. The delegates to the Appellate Court Convention were instructed for J. W. Burton for Appellate Court Clerk and J. O. Chance for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The convention expressed itself in favor of Carter Harrison for Governor and Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President. Gen. Jesse J. Phillips of Hillsboro, A. N. Yancey of Bunker Hill, and John R. Eden of Sullivan are the aspirants for Congressional honors in this district, with the odds in favor of Eden.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The triangular fight for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this, the Seventeenth Illinois, is becoming very warm. The three candidates—Phillips, Yancey, and Eden—are now all in Shelby County, where it is conceded the seat of war lies. A very desperate and bitter fight will be made in that county. The contest in Effingham County last week resulted in a victory for Eden. The counties of Montgomery, Macoupin, Fayette, and Effingham instructed for him, but he still lacks a majority, and in order to secure the nomination he must get at least two-thirds of the delegates of Shelby, the Counties of Macoupin and Montgomery being conceded to Phillips and Yancey. At this time it is impossible to forecast the result.

MADISON COUNTY.

ALTON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention at Edwardsville today to select delegates to the State, Congressional, and Judicial Conventions was harmonious. A committee reported a series of resolutions indorsing the course of the Hon. William R. Morrison in Congress and instructing the delegation to Peoria to vote for E. B. Glass, of this county, for Attorney-General. The delegates to the Judicial Convention are about equally divided between Starkel and Wilbank. A resolution to vote for Starkel as a unit was tabled. Agents for Carter Harrison made an effort to secure instructions for him, but they never saw the light.

MARION COUNTY.

SALEM, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Marion County Democracy met in convention in this city today to nominate candidates for Circuit Clerk, State's-Attorney, Coroner, and Surveyor. There being several candidates for Clerk and Attorney, there was a brisk battle fought. J. B. Lewis, of Patoka, was nominated for Circuit Clerk; J. R. Bryan, of Salem, for State's-Attorney; J. H. Lakin for Coroner, and Alexander Hamilton for Surveyor. There is considerable dissatisfaction manifested already, and if the Republicans put out the right men they can be elected. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President—and Carter Harrison for Governor.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

CAIRO, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The County Democratic Convention met today and named delegates to the Senatorial, State, and Congressional Conventions. The old County Central Committee was reelected. The delegates were instructed for Carter Harrison and Judge F. Bross, of Alexander, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Fountain E. Allbright for Congress, George W. Hill for Senator, David T. Linegar for the Legislature, and John W. Burton for Clerk of the Appellate Court. The sentiment of the meeting was strong for Tilden.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

NASHVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention was held in the Circuit Court-room in this city this afternoon for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial, and Senatorial Conventions. The following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: G. W. Atkins, E. A. Meeler, Henry Hambein, George Vernor, C. T. Moore, R. D. Baldwin, T. M. Brown, R. E. Vernor, F. E. W. Brink, and F. Dankmeyer, with instructions to vote for Henry Seiter for Lieutenant-Governor and E. B. Glass for Attorney-General. No instructions were given as to Governor, but it is understood that the preference of the whole delegation is for Carter Harrison. A resolution warmly indorsing the Morrison bill was also adopted.

PERRY COUNTY.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The County Republican Convention, which was held here today, instructed for the Hon. John R. Thomas for Congress, the Hon. Mr. Thorn, of Monroe County, our present State Senator, for his own successor, and Henry Clay, of Tamaroa, for Representative. The greatest harmony prevailed.

EASTERN SENTIMENT.

TREASURY-AGENT SWIFT FINDS THE BLAINE MEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Mr. George B. Swift, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, returned from the East yesterday, where he has been arranging some of the details of his office. While in Washington and New York Mr. Swift had an opportunity to observe the flow of the political tide, and to a TRIBUNE reporter he gave some of his impressions last evening.

"It seems to be a pretty difficult matter to tell," said he, "what the Presidential outcome will be. 'You pays your money and takes your choice,' and opinions of all kinds are freely given. One group of men will tell you that Arthur cannot possibly carry their State, and fifteen feet from them you will find another group from the same State who will say that the President can sweep all before him."

"In your opinion, who is in the lead?"

"I believe it is Arthur, although he and Blaine are about neck and neck, and it is hard to decide. A week or two may change the whole situation, as it has changed in the last two weeks in favor of Arthur. It is remarkable how the tide has changed for him. I was talking the other day with some of the business-men in New York, and they were for Arthur. The panic in Wall street has aided him greatly."

"In what way?"

"Well, the people feel as though they wanted a conservative Administration, as they think that it will have a tendency to quiet matters down."

"Wouldn't Blaine's Administration be conservative?"

"I don't know. Blaine, you know, has a reputation for general cash, and has a habit of running things for himself. But one thing I found, and that was, that the unanimous opinion of the Republicans was that, whether it was Blaine or Arthur or somebody else, the Republican ticket would be elected. Either Blaine or Arthur would carry New York. Blaine is more popular in the West and Arthur in the East."

"Who is mentioned as a possible dark horse?"

"John A. Logan. I think Logan is nearer the Presidential chair than he ever was before. In the event of a close contest his chances are good."

"And who is mentioned for the second place?"

"It is generally lost sight of in the discussion of the first place; but when it is spoken of, the only name that I hear is that of Bob Lincoln, whether in connection with Blaine or Arthur. The Blaine men are very enthusiastic. Col. Davis and Wheeler, of the Third District, are for Blaine. The Colonel says that he is for the man whom his people are for, and he does not think the sentiment has changed. Logan, I think, will receive thirty-eight or forty votes from his own State on the first ballot."

MASSACHUSETTS.

EDMUNDS A MERE FORM WITH A STRONG FEELING FOR BLAINE.

Lieut.-Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that the Bay State delegation to the National Republican Convention would undoubtedly vote as a unit on the first ballot for Edmunds. This, in his opinion, was more in the nature of a compliment than anything else. Where they would go when they left Edmunds he could not predict with any degree of certainty. He knew at least three delegates who personally were friends of Blaine, but whether they would dare to voice their sentiments with their votes was another matter. Those business-men with whom he had spoken were all well inclined to Arthur, but there was a strong latent feeling for Blaine. Any Republican could and would carry Massachusetts.

Butler, of course, would be a stronger candidate for the Democracy in Massachusetts than any other man who could be named, and he thought Butler was going to the Democratic Convention to capture the nomination if possible. Tilden he did not regard as in the race on account of his health. He would be an easy man to beat for that reason if no other.

NEBRASKA.

THE DELEGATES WILL STICK TO BLAINE.

Mr. P. Jansen, who is President of the Nebraska Wool-Growers' Association, and is attending the convention now in progress, is an alternate-at-large to the Republican Convention. Speaking last evening at the Tremont with a representative of THE TRIBUNE, he said that Nebraska would surely cast a solid vote for Blaine at Chicago, and would continue to do so as long as there was a reasonable hope of securing his nomination. There were one or two in the delegation who had been considered doubtful, but they would act in harmony with their colleagues. The sentiment of the people was so pronounced for Blaine that the delegates would feel themselves compelled to voice it. After Blaine, the delegation was divided between Logan and Arthur.

The Nebraska Democrats were sold for the old ticket.

LOCAL ECHOES.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS' PROBABLE ATTITUDE—SENATOR LOGAN'S INTERESTS.

Among the reports floating around the Government Building yesterday was one that Special-Treasury-Agent George B. Swift had come back from Washington with important Presidential news as to Arthur's candidacy. It was said that Congressman Davis had at last gotten satisfaction from the President, and that matters had been arranged so the Congressman and his colleagues could flop to Arthur on the second ballot. It was even stated that Davis was ambitious to be counted for the President from the outset and was preparing to second his nomination "on behalf of the conservative business-men" of Chicago.

The Congressman's friends vigorously denied all these statements, declaring that he would under no circumstances desert Blaine and defy the sentiment of his district, while Mr. Swift also said that Davis and Wheeler were both for Blaine.

It cropped out that without reference to Presidential possibilities Davis was getting ready for a vigorous onslaught on Postmaster Palmer, his special grievance being the appointment of ex-Bailiff Mike Gernhardt to a place in the Post-Office. It was said that the Congressman was going to make the fight a personal one, and would not rest till it was settled whether he or Palmer had the friendly ear of the Administration.

In the absence of "Long" Jones the Logan people were passive, but they claimed to have very satisfactory advices from Washington. Jones, it was said, would be back tomorrow morning, when the full details of the local campaign to influence the convention in Logan's interest would be made known to the faithful ones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI PROHIBITIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—The Prohibition Home-Protection party met in convention here today, elected thirty-two delegates to the National Convention at Pittsburg, and nominated an Electoral ticket, but postponed the nomination of a State ticket until Aug. 19, to which date the convention adjourned to meet at Sedalia. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the party passed in Chicago in 1882, declaring in favor of equal suffrage and wages for women with men, and denouncing the liquor-license laws as a copartnership with criminals and a compromise with crime.

M'KENZEY INAUGURATED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—Gov. McEnery was inaugurated today.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 19.—The Leavenworth *Times* will publish a statement in the morning that letters have been received in this city and State within a few days from both Senators Plumb and Ingalls saying they are favorable to the nomination of Chester A. Arthur as the Republican candidate for President, on the ground that he is the strongest man named and that he is certain to carry New York. It is now believed that Arthur will have fully one-half of Kansas' eighteen votes in the Chicago Convention.

BOSTON'S DEBT INCREASING.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The city debt at the close of the year ended April 30 was $43,571,670, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 during the year.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

Alleged Speculations of the President of the Louisville & Nashville Road.

A Serious Loss to the Company Said to Have Resulted—A New President.

Failure in Wall Street—Suspension of Banks in Pennsylvania and Virginia—The Belknap Bubble.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Ugly rumors connecting the name of a well-known railroad President with a serious speculation were quietly passed from mouth to mouth in Wall street this afternoon. At first the rumors were received with incredulous smiles, except by those persons who were in a position to know what had been going on. Comparatively few of the great mass of business-men in the financial centre of the city could be made to believe that C. C. Baldwin, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, had been guilty of any such irregularities as were alleged. That something was the matter, however, was clearly evident from the downward tendency of the Louisville stock in the Stock Exchange. The stock dropped about three points, and it had tumbled about fifteen points within a week. Late in the afternoon it became generally known that Mr. Baldwin had resigned the Presidency of the company, and had been succeeded by Mr. J. S. Rogers. The rumors then took definit shape, and it was openly alleged that Baldwin had been hypothecating the company's securities to raise money for private speculative purposes. It was stated that he had used a large portion of the $2,000,000 of bonds issued by the company, but not sold, to build a bridge over the Ohio River at Henderson. These bonds are known as the Henderson bridge bonds. A member of an enterprising brokerage firm is authority for the statement that Mr. Baldwin borrowed $500,000 some time ago on securities belonging to the Louisville & Nashville Company. Within the last few days the original lenders called in their loan, and Mr. Baldwin was obliged to raise the money elsewhere.

A POOL.

President Baldwin, of the Louisville & Nashville, as the story goes, formed a pool with Jay Gould, Russell Sage, R. H. Green, W. S. Williams, P. B. Carver, and others to "bull" Louisville & Nashville stock. The pool embraced a great many millions of dollars, and the losses are believed to have been very large. It is alleged that Gould and Sage, as usual, have profited at the expense of the others. They are accused of having unloaded their own holdings upon the other members of the pool. Mr. Gould went into Louisville & Nashville some months ago for the purpose of securing the extension of the Western Union wires along the line of that road, and he has especially cultivated Baldwin, who was an influential member of the Union Club, with the view, it is said, of getting his son George elected a member of that club. Baldwin, after exhausting his own financial means in bulling Louisville & Nashville, is accused of having used the money and securities of the company to the amount of $700.000 or upward.

ALLEGED STATEMENT BY GOULD.

Mr. Gould was cited tonight as authority for the statement that Baldwin was forced to restore $200,000 to the company today to avoid a criminal prosecution.

A gentleman conversant with the facts said: "You can perceive that through the technicalities of the law he might be criminally liable for a portion of the money he is said to have taken and not for the rest. That is to say, he may be able to defend himself in part by declaring that, as President of the company, he had used its funds for the protection of its property, but not able to make the same defense with regard to the remainder, which he would, therefore, have to replace.

The Directors of the company were in session during most of Saturday and nearly all of today. Baldwin made a statement to them of what he had done. The full amount has not been definitly stated by the Directors, but it was generally put at $750,000.

BALDWIN "RESIGNS."

When they had ascertained the true state of affairs the Directors, according to current report, endeavored to get Baldwin to resign, but he, not seeming to realize the gravity of his situation, wanted to hold on to the Presidency. At length, by an artifice, they got him to leave the room, and then they promptly deposed him and elected J. S. Rogers, President of the Rogers Locomotive Works, President. After this action was taken Mr. Baldwin's resignation was written in the next room by his lawyer, Mr. Cravalader.

The gentleman already quoted said: "In his last annual report President Baldwin stated the floating debt of the company at $2,000,000, while recent investigations show that it was then $5,000,000.

THE UNION CLUB.

"In addition to this he is said to have dragged many of his friends into his operations and ruined many of them. Being a prominent member of the Union Club, he was naturally much looked up to and all the more able to influence men prominent in society. The Union Club is like a funeral assemblage. This is a terrible business. The fact of a man socially prominent and the head of a great corporation being ruined by such operations is apt to give a very serious blow to public confidence, and more especially serious for coming just at this time of widespread uncertainty in financial affairs."

THE EFFECT.

"What effect will it have on the future of the road?"

"Well, you can already see the effect on the stock, which has fallen about fifteen points in the last week. I don't think it will have any appreciable effect on the bonds of the road, but the worst feature is the general effect of shaking public confidence in railroad enterprises."

"What securities is Mr. Baldwin accused of having abstracted from the company?"

"Oh, the stocks and bonds of the Louisville & Nashville Company and its subordinate corporations."

"Were the securities what are known as the Henderson bridge bonds?"

"Not as I am informed."

"Is it not unusual for a railroad company to hold much of its floated securities?"

"Well, it may be as a rule, but the Louisville & Nashville Company had on hand a number of its own securities."

"What is the sum total of money and securities and the relative proportions of each alleged to have been taken by Baldwin?"

"I don't know. I have given you the figures as I have heard them, but I suppose the actual facts are not yet known and can be ascertained only by degrees."

YOUNG GOULD.

"You say that Jay Gould has been cultivating Baldwin for the purpose of getting his son George Gould elected a member of the Union Club. Has George been elected?"

"No; he has been blackballed; or at least if he hasn't been blackballed he will be."

A MEETING OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the officers and Directors of the road and a few other prominent railroad men was held at Mr. C. C. Baldwin's house, No. 17 East Thirty-fifth street, tonight. Mr. Rogers, the new President of the road, was present. Mr. Baldwin declined to give any reasons for his resignation, claiming that they were purely personal.

F. D. Carley, of Louisville, Third Vice-President of the road, said: "Mr. Baldwin was simply tired out with hard work and wanted a change. Mr. Rogers, his successor, is one of the largest stockholders in the road, and an old member of the Board of Directors. He is well known in connection with the Rogers Locomotive Works. That is all we care to say about the matter tonight."

"Had Mr. Baldwin's retirement anything to do with the reported hypothecation of Henderson bridge bonds to raise money to bolster up the stock?"

"There is no trouble about that. The Henderson bridge bonds are all right."

"Does Mr. Baldwin's resignation take place immediately?"

"Yes; but he retains his connection with the road, and will work cordially for it."

MR. BALDWIN INDIGNANT.

As Mr. Baldwin was leaving the offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company this afternoon he was asked what truth there was in the report that he had been forced to resign. He said that his resignation had been inspired by purely personal reasons. He admitted having lost money in private speculations, and said that he did not wish the Louisville & Nashville Road to be injured by exaggerated reports of his transactions. The rumors in circulation regarding himself he denounced as scandalous.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The official statement of today's meeting of the Directors is furnished for publication by the Secretary: "The Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company held a meeting today (Monday), the new President, J. S. Rogers, in the chair. M. H. Smith, Vice-President, made an informal report of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year, showing gross earnings of $14,500,000, and net earnings of $8,750,000. After deducting fixed charges, $4,200,000, it leaves a balance of $1,500,000 for the stock, equivalent to 6 per cent. Mr. Baldwin reported to the board that certain funds of the company had been invested in the purchase of stock of the company which, when sold, produced a loss of $200,000. The board having declined to recognize the transaction, the amount has been made good by Mr. Baldwin."

AN OPERATOR'S STORY.

"This is the way I got the story," said a prominent operator at the Windsor Hotel tonight: "The bonds for the building of the bridge—$2,000,000 in amount—were to be paid for in installments and not to be issued to the subscribers until the entire price was paid. Some subscribers paid 80, the purchase price, and received their bonds. Mr. Baldwin tried to support Louisville & Nashville by speculation, and opened accounts in various brokers' offices. To keep up the price he took the money paid in for the bonds, and passed it over to his brokers to keep up margins. The money from this source was exhausted, and Mr. Baldwin hypothecated the bonds themselves to get more money. In place of the bonds he had a lot of inferior securities. This money, too, was exhausted. There was nothing left to raise money on, as everything else was covered by collateral-trust bonds, and the brokers began to sell Mr. Baldwin out. I. & S. Wormser, I understand, closed him out last Friday. To use the term, Mr. Baldwin left the company and himself thoroughly 'stampeded.'"

"An investigation was had. Mr. Baldwin claimed his course was for the good of the company. His purpose was to keep up the price of securities. As it is against the law for a company to use its funds to sustain its own stock, Mr. Baldwin's attitude was untenable. If he had been successful in putting up the stock the profits would have been his. As he was not, the loss is the company's. The estimates of how much was sunk range from $700,000 to $2,600,000. I have no doubt the latter sum is much nearer correct. A bank officer tells me Mr. Baldwin made up $300,000, all the cash he left unsubsidized. Outside of the $200,000 there is one account of $450,000. I suppose that Mr. Baldwin was able to borrow about 75 on the bonds. The pool in Louisville & Nashville is not yet liquidated. Another ugly part of the story is about the company's reports. Instead of earning a small percent on the stock, it is now stated that the company has a floating debt of $5,000,000."

THE HENDERSON BRIDGE.

A heavy holder of the bridge bonds said the Henderson Bridge & Railway Company was organized to build a bridge over the Ohio River at Henderson, Ky., and a railroad from a point opposit Henderson to Evansville, Ind., a distance of about ten miles. Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 were issued at 80, with a bonus of 100 per cent in stock. The Louisville & Nashville took $500,000 of the bonds. It paid the full purchase price down. Some individual purchasers did likewise. There had been two installments called, one of 20 per cent and another of 10. The remaining installments were to be paid 10 per cent at a time every six months. The next instalment was due the 26th. The Standard Oil Company took $300,000 of the bonds and T. W. Talford was made a trustee to represent it. Ex-Gov. Dewey, of California, took $200,000. The bridge was built to accommodate several roads, but was to be controlled by the Louisville & Nashville.

NEW YORK.

SUSPENSION OF A BROKERAGE FIRM.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The suspension of W. B. Scott & Co., brokers at No. 34 Pine street, was announced in the Stock Exchange about 2 o'clock this afternoon, but the news produced but little effect. The firm had enjoyed a reputable standing as a conservative house, but its transactions had not been sufficiently large to make it conspicuous. The capital of the firm is said to have been $200,000, and the liabilities are believed to be about $100,000 in excess of the capital. The firm had been quietly liquidating for two or three days previous to their suspension, and they have no more outstanding obligations in the exchange. The failure of Scott & Co. is attributed by outside observers to recent dealings in oil. The firm were not identified with any particular securities, but as brokers dealt in almost everything on the list. The firm had been rather bullish in its tendencies.

"A FRIEND IN NEED.

The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, played a part in the recent financial trouble in Wall street which is not generally known. It occurred to the management of the bank that at a time when reputable firms were unable to borrow money on Government bonds at from 1 to 2¼ per cent per diem, it was time something should be done. Accordingly the bank notified its customers that it had money to lend, and in the short space of one hour it lent the sum of $4,000,000 only to its customers, thus helping materially to improve the aspect of affairs. It is pretty well known that but for this prompt action on the part of this bank the Stock Exchange would have been compelled to close.

FISK & HATCH.

Fisk & Hatch hope to settle their affairs speedily and satisfactorily, they say. To that end the members of the firm will apply the proceeds of their personal effects to the settlement of claims. It was said at their office today that they were offered $500,000 to help them over their difficulty, but under the circumstances they deemed an assignment advisable.

BOGART & CO.

Mr. Wheeling, the assignee of M. Bogart & Co., is taking statements of claims to put in the inventory. A large number of loans and claims were disposed of yesterday. The firm's liabilities are estimated at something like $750,000. The assets are put at about $400,000, but their value depends largely upon the state of the market. They were worth $100,000 more today than the day of the failure.

THE ATLANTIC STATE BANK OF BROOKLYN.

The Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn has not yet resumed business. The officers of the bank insist that it is sound, but they admit having loaned money on the railroad securities in which Mr. Seney was interested. Cashier Denton said this afternoon that they had money in the bank to pay all their depositors and that resumption was only a question of a short time.

DONNELL, LAWSON & SIMPSON.

The sympathy extended to Donnell, Lawson & Simpson has induced them to submit a proposition to their creditors which will result in their resuming in a few days.

A CHINA-DEALER.

M. Morton, dealer in China, has failed. Liabilities, $25,000.

KANSAS FUNDS SAFE.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 19.—The following telegram from New York was received today from Gov. Glick: "The funds of the State, county, and townships are safe. The First National Bank is selected as the fiscal agency of Kansas. Donnell, Lawson & Simpson will pay all their liabilities if the creditors will give them a little time."

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

AN INCREASED VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post from the managers of twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States, gives clearances for the week ended May 17, with the percentage of increase and decrease, compared with the corresponding week of 1883:

New York	$ 888,501,986	Increase 8.9
Boston	75,455,787	Increase 10.9
Philadelphia	84,827,982	Increase 15.0
Chicago	48,146,975	Increase 8.2
St. Louis	15,619,540	Decrease 11.6
Baltimore	14,417,670	Increase 5.2
San Francisco	10,784,062	Decrease 7.2
Pittsburg	15,585,496	Increase 29.9
Cincinnati	10,350,000	Increase 12.3
New Orleans	9,193,673	Decrease 12.9
Providence	5,800,000	Increase 11.9
Louisville	4,741,992	Increase 17.4
Kansas City	3,209,945	Increase 11.8
Milwaukee	3,140,000	Increase 11.1
Detroit	3,123,799	Increase 30.6
Indianapolis	1,467,243	Decrease 26.5
Cleveland	2,283,185	Increase 24.8
Hartford	1,583,855	Decrease 10.4
New Haven	1,256,500	Decrease 2.0
Columbus	1,570,742	Increase 28.0
Portland	876,186	Decrease 3.2
Peoria	893,110	Increase 19.4
Worcester	715,400	Decrease 12.5
Memphis	909,674	Increase 3.2
Lowell	523,691	Decrease 19.4
Syracuse	490,518	Decrease 5.9
Total	$1,165,725,329	Increase 8.7
Outside New York	301,945,368	Increase 9.9

ERIE.

A SAVINGS-BANK SUSPENSION.

ERIE, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—Great excitement was occasioned this morning by the suspension of the Erie County Savings Bank and the disappearance of President Adam Brabender. The bank was patronized mainly by German farmers, mechanics, and railroad men. The deposits are $360,000 and a capital stock of $150,000. The bank opened as usual this morning and the Cashier, although surprised at finding the safe open and the President absent, went on receiving deposits, thinking Brabender would be in soon. Cashier Pettit finally asked Brabender's son, a clerk, where his father was, and was told that he had left town Sunday night. Investigation developed the fact that $5,000 left in the safe Saturday night was missing, and that $3,000 in the express office had been removed Sunday night. Brabender was an officer of the Salem Evangelical Church. It is stated that of late he had been dabbling in stocks. There was a large run on all the city banks, but all were able to meet demands. The scene outside the suspended bank was most harrowing, men, women, and children crying and cursing over the supposed loss of their savings. The stockholders are all wealthy men.

THE PRESIDENT NEEDLESLY FRIGHTENED.

No statement has yet been made by the officers of the bank, except that the deposits were about $360,000. It is believed all claims will be paid in full. One of the Directors who has been examining the accounts says there were no grounds for the failure, but that the President got frightened and precipitated matters by advising his friends to withdraw their deposits.

THE OTHER BANKS SOLID.

The excitement has been checked. The other banks kept their doors open longer than usual, and one of them did not close until 9 tonight. Long lines of depositors were present during the last half hour. The President says the deposits today have been five times greater than the amount with

WOOL-GROWERS.

They Meet in Chicago in National Convention to Demand Protection.

Columbus Delano Demands a Restoration of the Law of 1867—Election of Officers.

Resolutions Declaring that Neither Democrats nor Republicans Can Pull Free-Trade Wool Over Their Eyes.

The National Convention of Wool-Growers, called by the special delegation of representative wool-growers which appeared before the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means at Washington, began work at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. The objects of the convention are stated to be as follows:

The adoption of measures calculated to disseminate correct information relating to the magnitude, merits, and importance of sheep husbandry; to effect such an organization throughout the Union as will enable the 1,000,000 flockmasters to exercise through the ballot-box the influence and power which belongs to their numbers and the interests they represent; to obtain for them and their business hereafter that consideration and respect in the halls of Congress that is so justly merited; and thereby to secure, if possible, such reasonable, just, and equal protection as may be awarded to other great and equally important industries.

The delegates numbered about 130 and represented twenty States and Territories. There were fifty from Ohio, forty-six from Pennsylvania, and from one to seven from each of the other eighteen States and Territories represented.

THE DELEGATES.

The list of delegates so far as could be obtained, is as follows:

Ohio—David Harpster, J. C. Stevens, W. W. Cowden, C. Stoolfire, Capt. J. G. Blue, F. D. McKay, O. F. Lee, S. S. Hartstill, W. E. Bandy, W. P. King, C. Delano, S. P. Kimbell, J. W. Yeazell, D. W. Stewart, J. Hulit, John Pow, A. R. Campell, T. S. Gardiner, C. Bowman, James Pow, E. W. Lee, J. C. Stevens, H. Welch, T. P. Skinner, C. Carter, J. L. Hickman, E. Campbell, R. H. Welch, J. B. Cooper, J. T. Roberts, James Colvin, C. Caswell, S. W. Thomas, F. A. Atkins, J. B. Gibbs, C. D. Glenn, A. Sprague, W. J. Cully, J. W. Yeager, M. J. Lawrence, S. Hatzell, J. B. Hoge, James Steer.

Pennsylvania—J. M. Miller, N. W. Sayers, L. H. Craft, T. Cohoran, J. M. Polloch, D. D. McNary, H. L. Haines, J. B. Haines, C. B. Boyle, P. A. Pugh, J. D. Pattersen, J. K. Buchanan, Allen McDonald, George Axtle, J. C. McNary, John M. Berry, W. S. Sweargin, Robert Johnson, Asa Manchester, D. M. Silveus, W. A. Herrod, W. L. Archer, W. McFarland, John Hall, W. B. Herron, R. M. Stewart, J. H. Hamilton, D. J. Mathews, W. V. Hayes, J. J. Moore, Alex. Hunter, Tom Bigger, Samuel Bigger, W. Davis, W. G. Berry, J. K. Bailey.

Indiana—W. Carroll, Thomas Hughes, Mortimer Loering.

Wisconsin—A. E. Perkins, Perry Craig, A. H. Craig, E. T. Buttles, C. S. Miller, W. Gault, A. D. Whitmore, John W. Hinton.

New York—J. P. Ray, S. D. Short.

Missouri—H. V. Pugsley, Samuel Jewett, R. T. McCulley, L. L. Seiler.

Michigan—William Ball, S. B. Hammond, W. J. P. Desin, A. A. Wood, A. C. Plidden.

Other delegates—W. L. Parker, S. Brooks, H. H. Austin, C. R. Gibbs, W. H. Hardy, A. F. Gould, C. S. C. Clelland, H. J. Wilkison, Albert Chapman, P. A. Pugh, L. W. Blakely, E. H. Hopkin, P. Jansen, E. W. Wellington, L. P. Smith, R. R. Clarridge, Daniel Kelly, H. McAllister, E. H. Hoppins, H. D. Gifford, George E. Peck, W. E. Miner, A. N. Stewart.

THE OBJECT.

The Hon. Columbus Delano, of Mount Vernon, O., President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, called the convention to order. He said that the present convention was in no way connected with the National Association. It had been called by individuals and not by an association. The primary object of the convention would be to take some united and effective action for the purpose of restoring the duty on wool. Their first duty was to organize, and their next was to consider the best means and action to properly express the sentiments of 1,020,000 husbandmen.

CODDING, OF KANSAS.

Mr. J. S. Codding, of Kansas, was elected Temporary Chairman. On taking the chair he said they were not there to talk, but to work. If the question were put, "Do you want the wool tariff of 1867 restored?" the reply from those present would be a unanimous "Yes." They were all agreed as to what they wanted; the only question to consider was the means to secure this.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. D. M. Silveus, of Pennsylvania, was elected Temporary Vice-President. Mr. John M. Miller, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary.

The roll of States and Territories was called, and it was found that twenty were represented. A Committee on Organization, consisting of one member from each State represented, was appointed.

It was decided that credentials from delegates were unnecessary, and a resolution was passed inviting every wool-grower in the city to come and take part in the labors of the convention.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one delegate from each State, was appointed; also a Committee on the Order of Business.

INVITED OUT.

An invitation from H. T. Thompson & Co., asking the convention to meet the wool-dealers of the city for an informal lunch and talk at Messrs. Thompson's office, No. 201 Michigan street, was presented by Mr. Delano. The invitation was about to be enthusiastically accepted, when Mr. O. N. Stewart, of Ohio, objected, saying the scheme looked to him "like a free-pass business." As Mr. Stewart was the only dissentient, and as nobody seemed to know what he meant, the invitation was accepted and a committee appointed to name the day and hour. In selecting the committee for this purpose the Chair casually inquired:

"Who's the hungriest man from Pennsylvania?"

Somebody in the rear shouted: "J. W. Axtell." So Mr. Axtell, the hungry man; Mr. Stewart, the anti-free-pass man; and Mr. Blue, who was probably chosen because of his name, were appointed a lunch committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention resumed work at 2:30. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President, the Hon. Columbus Delano, Ohio; Secretary, R. T. McCulley, Missouri; Vice-Presidents, Albert Chapman, Vermont; S. D. Short, New York; D. M. Silveus, Pennsylvania; P. A. Pugh, West Virginia; A. Syms, Texas; William Ball, Michigan; William Carroll, Indiana; Daniel Kelly, Illinois; Charles R. Gibbs, Wisconsin; Samuel Jewett, Missouri; J. S. Codding, Kansas; Watson Pickerel, Nebraska; J. F. Leidinridge, Colorado; M. Archuletta, New Mexico; Thomas R. McConnell, California; S. C. Hall, Nevada; O. G. Cooper, Montana; F. E. Warren, Wyoming; A. J. Blakely, Iowa; S. W. Thomas, Ohio.

The report was adopted and the officers declared elected.

PRESIDENT DELANO.

The Hon. C. Delano was then conducted to the chair and formally introduced by the outgoing Chairman. His oration, which was looked forward to as the most important part of the day's proceedings, coming as it did from the recognized representative and head of the organized wool-producing interests of the country, had evidently been carefully prepared. Mr. Delano said:

A few weeks which I have recently spent in foreign countries, where lands belong to an aristocracy and are held in large tracts, where poverty, distress, inequality, and discomfort exist among the communities, raised my estimation of the great principles of liberty and protection in this country, which are sustained by the ownership of the land by the millions of freemen of the Nation, and I went home with more confidence in the future of my country, in the welfare and stability of our institutions, than I ever had in them before and mark what I say, you that are young, free government in this country will never be destroyed as long as the land of this country is owned in small quantities, as it is now, by a free, educated, and intelligent ownership. That is the foundation of our Nation.

Now, if you will think of it, you will agree with me that the bedrock of our prosperity—the sources of our wealth—is in the soil, and the products of its agriculture are the foundation of its prosperity.

Do not understand me as speaking in disrespectful terms of commerce and manufactures, but I say substantially as was said by Daniel Webster: "That of the three great pillars upon which our prosperity rests—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—the greatest of these is agriculture."

You are the producers of an article that is an indispensable necessity to our civilization, more important in its consequences, more necessary in its use than any other article that is produced or grows out of the soil of the Nation.

Remember what I say: I know that cotton is now produced in an amount in excess of the value of wool; but I know there are substitutes for cotton, and I know there is no substitute for wool. The peculiarity of clime and the variety of clime in our country render woolen goods an absolute necessity to the comfort of our people and to the maintenance of our civilization. I say we have all this and feel that there is no product of the earth, our mother as it is called, and from which flow all the sources of wealth, no product of the earth that is of greater importance to our civilization than the product of wool, and I wish to invite your attention to the fact that while all manufacturing interests have received protection such as to give encouragement to them, your product of wool never received a substantial encouragement until the year 1867, never; and to illustrate and enforce the idea I now bring before you I wish to say that in 1860, three years before the wool tariff to which I have alluded, the wool clip of the United States amounted only to 60,000,000 pounds, and I wish to lodge that fact in your memories. Then I wish to say to you that so soon as you are informed that the tariff of 1867 would give you control of the home market for your product you went to work like industrious freemen in increasing your flocks, spending money for the improvement of blood and the quality and fibre of your product, so that in 1880, by the census returns, you had increased the number of sheep from 2,000,000 to 50,000,000, and the product of wool from 60,000,000 to 300,000 of pounds. During that time the price of your wool, by home competition, was reduced to the manufacturer from 52 cents to what I might say as an estimate 43, and I invite your attention to what the Tariff Commission, which was the author of the act of 1883, said upon this subject. Speaking of this industry they say: "The phase of the industry of wool production that arrests the attention of the economist is its general distribution—not a State in the Union but has some portion of its wealth invested in wool." Then, referring to the act of 1867, the report says, "The law fixing the duty was passed with the entire approbation of the body of producers, and the wisdom which guided its promotion has found substantial recognition in the grading of sheep and the advancement of sheep husbandry. During the last fifteen years the price of wool has been reduced to the consumer." That is what the Tariff Commission said, and yet the Tariff Commission proposed a reduction of duty on your wool equal to 3 cents per pound, and that reduction if continued will not only prevent the future growth and prosperity of your industry, but possibly drive it into so small a compass that foreign nations will supply the wool of these great United States.

You are met, gentlemen, to consider what is your duty under the state of facts which I have briefly adverted to, and which I must not on this occasion enlarge. I will tell you what I refer to as your duty: Organization among yourselves, intercommunication among yourselves upon the subject of this great interest, and a resolute determination that you will never ground arms until you have compelled the restoration of the law of 1867, and when you announce to the parties who rule this country politically that you are wool-growers attached to different political organizations, but that you have a common purpose—to fight shoulder to shoulder for this great agricultural interest—you will force the politicians to terms, and they will yield to your just and righteous demands; and if I can be spared to see the day when the voice of the country shall be for the wool-growers of this country, so that they shall command that respect in Congress that belongs to them, I shall be willing to thank God, and I hope to be prepared to die.

I must not go into too much detail, and yet there are few facts that I cannot fail to advert to, manifesting the propriety of the course on your part that I have suggested. The act of 1883, which took away the law of 1867, has yielded fruits already that are made manifest by the official figures connected with the Treasury Department, and some of these facts are these (I ought to say before I state them that we can only compare the six months ended Dec. 31, 1882, under the old law with the six months ended Dec. 31, 1883): Now, this comparison shows that the effect upon woolen manufacturers of the tariff of 1883 has not increased the importation of manufactured goods; it shows that the effect of this tariff upon wool as compared with the six months ending Dec. 31, 1882, exhibits a large increase upon some wools amounting to 94 and a fraction per cent. Why, that is a volume of itself. It shows that foreign wools were prepared in the warehouses to enter our markets for consumption the moment the duty taken off by the act of 1883 came into effect, and it shows that there was no such legislation adverse to woolen manufacturers as to increase the imports upon wools. The assumption we make is substantially that America and American legislation ought to take care of American interests and American labor [loud applause], and not subject it to destruction by foreign capital and pauper labor. I speak not for wool alone; I am a protectionist because I am an American, and I desire to see every American industry that can be pursued with profit by our people fostered, and a home market made thereby for what otherwise we would have to go abroad for. [Applause.]

I hear a great deal sometimes about political economy. I was going to say that I did not know of any political economy that was effected unless it was the economy of sincerity and fair dealing. What is political economy? What is domestic economy? The man that takes care that his income is in excess of his expenses is generally regarded in Vermont, where I was born, as a pretty good economist. The nation that takes care that she does not spend abroad more than she makes at home will be an economist. In short, the nation that produces more than it expends will, like a family or an individual, be growing gradually wealthy; that is political economy.

There was a man once living in Vermont whom I knew, and who my friend, Mr. Chapman, tells me was in the habit of illustrating this idea by saying that free trade meant "buy everything you want and raise nothing to sell to pay for it with." Now, gentlemen, take the article of wool: Our consumption now is perhaps less than 400,000,000 pounds. If you will give to the people of the United States the wholesome influence of the tariff of 1867, I will risk my reputation upon the assertion that in five years from this present date the United States will produce every pound of wool that is necessary for the consumption of the United States through its manufactures. Now, you strip the wool-growers of this advantage and let sheep husbandry languish, you rob the market of the mutton, that is one of the largest interests of this business; you reduce the quantity of wool produced, and you go abroad and buy your wool, that ought to be grown on your own lands, and what do you raise to pay for it with? Your wool clip is worth $100,000,000; that is so much wealth added every year to the Nation. As you now stand the value of the sheep slaughtered for mutton has been estimated by the most intelligent men at $50,000,000. You are the absolute producers of $150,000,000 of wealth to this Nation, and your free-traders would sweep away this industry and buy this article elsewhere. That is a political economy that I hope the Lord will save you from.

But this is not the only industry that we ought to protect. There are various others equally entitled to protection, for if you will set the muscle of this country at work we can produce many things which we now buy, and we can enlarge and hold America for the consumption of our agricultural products, so that you will not have to go through the vicissitudes and troubles that you now encounter in order to sell your beef in London. I want America to stand on her own strength until we can make the British people feel what I know they will be made to feel if America will so stand. In her meat-markets last summer, where I spent several days in examination, with all the troubles and embarrassments we have in getting there, I saw more carcasses grown in America than are produced in England, and I was told by more than one salesman of this meat that but for American meat the London market could not be supplied. They want free trade. Why? Is it because they are in favor of free trade as an idea? For centuries they stood upon protection until by protection they established their manufacturing interests and industries, which, by the depreciation of labor, became able to compete with the world. When they found themselves with their surplus of population wanting the food of America, and then they became at once free-traders; free-traders because the were compelled to take our goods, and because they wanted to compel us to take theirs; but you go on with this free trade and drive sheep-husbandry out of this country, and then you compel the 1,020,000 of wool-growers to go to other business; they must raise cattle, hogs, and other agricultural products; they come into competition with those hundreds engaged in that business; they increase the volume of consumption abroad, but they increase the production of these meats at home, and they diminish therefore the price of these meats, and compel us to buy wool of Australia, and compel us to slaughter our sheep on pretense of disease if we take them there to sell. That is your free-trade theory and your free-trade practice.

There is danger before us—danger of a commercial and financial revulsion; danger such as I have not seen, nor have any of my eldest acquaintances seen, for many years; danger, because our industries are threatened by the doctrines of free trade, and there has never been a time in the history of my life when this Nation abandoned protection to American industry and American labor and resorted to free trade that financial, commercial, and business prosperity did not languish and suffer. I remember very well the great conflict between the great American statesman, who was always for an American system, and the free-traders of the South, who at last went into rebellion. I remember that while that system prospered from 1828 on until the time that by the compromise our tariff was swept away prosperity was universal throughout our country, but the free-traders compelled the abandonment of that system. The result of it was the distresses, financial and commercial, that began to meet us as early as 1836, that continued to afflict us until the country drove us into a protection for protection, and then with all the great expenses of the country, our home industry being encouraged by a tariff that was deemed necessary for revenue purposes that yielded protection; then a prosperity attended us that enabled us to meet the expenses of the revulsion, to build railroads to the Pacific, to extend our agricultural and manufacturing interests everywhere, and give prosperity to the whole country. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, the cry is, a tariff for revenue only, which simply means free trade, because all tariffs for revenue ignore the principle of protection, and can be adjusted that all the revenue we want can be attained and no protection given to American industries whatever. I denounce the theory as dangerous to the prosperity of the land, as likely to bring on a commercial revulsion, and unless the people of this country rise and say that they are for protecting all American industries that can be profitably and advantageously pursued, and making a home market for our own products, we shall meet with a crisis of commercial and financial distress such as we have never seen. The time is near at hand, and at this crisis the wool-growers, without distinction of party, come forward and say: "We demand protection for this great industry of ours. We were 1,220,000 in 1880, and probably 1,100,000 in 1883. We gave you 330,000,000 pounds of wool, and we ask you to enable us to give you all you want, and to give us such protection as will prevent Australia, with her boundless perennial pastures, flooding our country with her wools, breaking up our industry, and then control America and sell the wool at such prices as she sees fit to ask." You come forward at this crisis and say, as I believe you will say by your resolutions, "What we ask for ourselves, we grant to others," and by so saying you lay a foundation for a party of protection that shall look to the welfare, prosperity, and growth of American labor and American industries. It is in your power now, without distinction of party, to say to the political organizations: "Such are our principles, and if you want our votes you must give us such aid as we demand, and without respect to previous party organizations we announce to you that we are for the protection of American industry and American labor," and on that platform, gentlemen, stand—live or die upon it! Live you will, and you will become a power in this land as you have never been before, and your influence will be felt throughout this whole American Nation, and when you look back and see the course that you have pursued has been the means of preserving the prosperity of your country; when you cast your eyes to your school-houses, to your country churches, to the assemblage of your Christian people Sunday, where the principles of our Christian civilization are centered, taught, and infused; and when you consider that in these school-houses and seminaries of learning, and social and religious power have been consolidated on which the welfare of our country stands, you will feel at the last days of your lives when the sands of time have expired that you have wrought well for your country and deserve the thanks of those who may follow you.

DELEGATE HINTON.

As the room had grown stifling hot by this time the convention adjourned to the Appellate Court-room.

Mr. John W. Hinton, a delegate from Wisconsin, wanted to make a speech and introduce resolutions. One delegate brought down the house afterwards by referring to Mr. Hinton as "the wool-grower from Milwaukee." An inquiry as to where the joke came in disclosed the fact that Mr. Hinton never owned a sheep.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a long document, the first part of which merely repeated Mr. Delano's argument and figures. The report concluded as follows:

First—That we will organize as wool-growers and sheep-breeders and coöperate by means of our National Association, to be aided by State and county societies, and in this way, and by all other legitimate methods, we will do all in our power to restore the tariff of 1867 or its equivalent on wools and woolens, and cause to be repealed the unjust, unwise, and unequal legislation of 1883 reducing duties on imported wools and woolens.

Second—That in doing this we will, without reference to former political affiliations, recognize our friends whenever and wherever we may find them, and at the polls we will sustain only such men and such party organizations as are in favor of protecting, encouraging, and sustaining sheep husbandry in these United States by restoring the wool tariff of 1867 or its equivalent.

Third—That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation, best calculated to foster, develop, and sustain all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people whereby employment may be given to all of the laboring classes, not at the prices paid to the laboring poor of foreign nations, but at wages that will secure to the workingmen of the United States such educational, religious, and social privileges and such physical comforts as the free men of this free Nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

Fourth—That we repudiate the doctrine of free trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists who desire the control of our markets for the sale and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money abundant; and we regard as unworthy of respectful consideration the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free while their fabrics are protected. We ask with emphasis why labor required to produce wool is less worthy of protection than labor at the spindle and loom where the fabrics of wool are produced.

Fifth—That the long-continued, palpable, and systematic undervaluation of imported wool, resulting as it does in the loss of much revenue to the Government and robbing the American wool-growers of the protection sought to be conferred by a tariff, and which the Secretary of the Treasury declares will continue under existing laws, demands and should receive the immediate attention of Congress.

AT CLOSE OF DAY.

The report was accepted. On the second resolution a debate occurred which resulted in the following addition:

And that we will not support any party or candidate until said party or candidate has clearly defined its or his position as in favor of the restoration of said tariff.

The remaining resolutions were adopted without debate.

Messrs. McAllister, Miller, Wellington, Ball, and Lawrence were appointed a committee to prepare an address for distribution among the wool-growers of the United States.

It was decided the lunch at Thompson & Co.'s office should come off at 12:30 today.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE NORTHWEST INDIANS.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Officials to Repress the Hostile Bands—The Discontent Steadily Increasing.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19.—[Special.]—The efforts of the officials to induce the hostile Indians now roaming over the country and striking terror to the hearts of isolated settlers have been unsuccessful. Piapat and Yellow Calf, whose followers number about 1,000, flatly refuse to occupy their reserves, which they say are swarming with snakes and lizards and are not healthy. They also complain bitterly of the treatment they have received from the Government, whose object they believe is to accomplish their extermination by semi-starvation. The rancid bacon which has been supplied to them produced scurvy, causing innumerable deaths. These two Chiefs with their warriors treated the officers at Indian Head with contempt and moved on westward to Quappelle. The inhabitants were thrown into great excitement by the approach of such a large body of savages. A large force of mounted police were ordered from Regina with three seven-pound field-guns to keep the Indians in check. It is feared that the presence of police will exasperate the warriors, whose numbers are being hourly augmented by the arrival of bands of discontented Indians from other reserves. Discontent has broken out among nearly all the bands in the Territory, and so thorough has been Chief Piapot's system of organization that he was advised of the departure of a detachment of police from Regina a few hours after they had started. He accordingly avoided the fort, which is strong and well guarded.

The latest advices from Quappelle report everything quiet. The arrival of the police is awaited with anxiety. The officers lack decision, and it is doubtful if the force available will be sufficient to suppress the uprising.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—The statement that there is great dissatisfaction at Prince Albert, because of the Indian Department awarding contracts without notifying the people there or advertising in the local or Winnipeg papers, is denied by Van Koughnet, the Assistant Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. He says the statement is a pure fabrication. No such contracts were awarded without being advertised. As for the burning of the Hudson Bay Mill, which, it has been said, caused the embargo on other mills to be removed and allowing them to grind for Indians, Van Koughnet says he has no information whatsoever about the matter. If there were any truth in the reports he would have been advised to that effect. In regard to the rumored meetings of half-breeds and the rumors of discontent prevailing amongst them he is perfectly satisfied there is no truth in the statement, and authorizes the same to be contradicted officially.

WANTS TO MEET MITCHELL

TORONTO, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—John F. Scholes, the well-known sportsman and hotel-keeper of this city, has written to Billy Madden, of New York, Charlie Mitchell's backer, challenging Mitchell to a glove-contest to take place there, and offering inducements for the acceptance of the challenge. If the match takes place and Scholes beats Mitchell, or if Mitchell is not satisfied to make a match, Scholes will try and get a match with Sullivan. Scholes attended the bench-show at New York, and while there saw the match between Mitchell and Edwards, which decided him upon trying conclusions with Mitchell. Scholes states he would only require four or five weeks' training. He is 37 years old, nearly six feet in hight, and his fighting weight 180 pounds. He has never been in the ring, but has a reputation of being one of the best boxers in America. When Jem Mace made his first visit to Canada he had a private set-to with Scholes, and pronounced him the cleverest boxer he had ever met. Scholes has also bested Joe Goss in private encounters. He will have many backers here either in a match with Mitchell or Sullivan.

A COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 19.—[Special.]—W. W. White, of Longview, Tex., was found guilty of passing and having in his possession counterfeit silver dollars and sentenced to the Chester (Ill.) Penitentiary at hard labor three years and to pay $5,000. Jeff White, his brother, on a similar charge, was acquitted last Saturday in the same court. The White boys, five in number, reside near Longview, Tex., where their father carries on a shingle-mill, and are well known in that locality. About a year ago some of them traveled with a small tent-show in portions of Texas. The father and all the brothers were here during the trial, and were much affected when sentence was pronounced.

NO MORE LAND IN GEN. GATES' NAME.

The Secretary of the Interior has rejected the claim of the administrator of the widow of Maj.-Gen. Gates, of the Revolutionary army, for 5,800 acres of land-scrip. The claim was filed under the acts of 1852 and 1860, and the application was based upon land warrants issued by the Register of the Virginia Land-Office. The Secretary holds that the award of 17,500 acres of land to Gen. Gates in 1783 under the laws of Virginia was a final settlement of his claim.

A MISSION FIELD.

The Congregational Club Finds Chicago a Most Promising One for Hard Work.

The Religious Needs of, the City Fully and Freely Discussed—The Foreign Population.

A Sweeping Arraignment of the Catholic Church by Dr. Goodwin—Protestant Shortcomings.

The Chicago Congregational Club held its May festival and annual meeting at the Palmer House last evening. The assemblage which gathered in the parlors and promenades of the hotel was the largest in the history of the organization, embracing fully 500. About half of these were members of the society, the remainder invited guests, called out by the important business to be brought before the club. Among those present were the following:

The Hon. B. C. Cook, E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. S. J. Humphrey, the Rev. Dr. Scudder, the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, the Rev. S. L. Curtis, the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, O. Davidson, Lyman Baird, Gen. J. B. Leake, George Stanford, Prof. H. C. Morehead, N. Matson, Maj. E. D. Reddington, F. S. Hanson, Prof. J. C. Webster, the Rev. E. R. Davis, George Eckert, the Rev. E. D. Eaton, Gen. C. H. Howard, Edward F. Cragin, Dr. Jay, Dr. Hobart, George M. Sherwood, John Fairbanks, K. A. Bernell, J. W. Sykes, A. L. Coe, A. B. Bisley, P. L. Underwood, C. F. Gates, Prof. Hugh M. Scott, the Rev. L. McLane, Prof. Wilcox, J. H. Moore.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Chicago City Missionary Society, and the special subject provided for discussion was that of "Mission Work Among the Bohemians," of whom there are so many in Chicago unprovided with the facilities of worship.

THE BANQUET.

At 5 o'clock the guests formed in line and marched into the banqueting hall. Grace was pronounced by the Rev. B. F. Leavitt. An hour being devoted to supper, the gathering was called to order at 6 o'clock by Prof. F. W. Fisk, D. D., who introduced Bishop Fallows, of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, who prayed that the fallen and neglected ones of the city might be brought to praise the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

In the rear of the Chairman's table two maps illustrating the distribution of churches and the territory wherein the Bohemians reside were indicated by red lines. These lines and dots indicated that the churches were mostly confined to certain quarters, where they were almost huddled together, while large territories, especially those wherein the Bohemians reside, are, comparatively speaking, without any.

THE REV. F. E. EMRICH.

The Rev. F. E. Emrich, of the Tabernacle Church, spoke of the work among the Germans and Scandinavians. He said he supposed he had been selected to talk upon this subject because he had German blood in his veins, and because the church of which he was pastor had a membership more than half of whom were Scandinavians. He had no statistics, but a few thoughts with regard to the hopefulness of the work. Among the Scandinavian people over the water a great and glorious work had been going on for the last forty years. There 100,000 men cast out of the State Church had banded themselves together, and they were filled with the spirit of evangelical work. There were one or two churches here in sympathy with them—earnest and full of life. Among the Norwegians and Danes also there was considerable life. Their pastors were opposed to the work of Moody and Sankey, though glad to introduce very many of their sentiments with regard to the freeness of the grace of the Gospel. As Congregationalists they had a work to do toward the Scandinavians of the city in giving them spiritual life. They were easily reached, were religious by nature. The boys who come from abroad were well grounded in the catechism, but Luther's smaller catechism had done no harm, though it had come to them from the Lutheran Church. As to the Germans, there were only two Congregational churches in the city that were doing work among them. The mission on the North Side was beginning to bear fruit. The work was slower than that among the Scandinavians. They needed Congregational labor help. The Lutheran pastors said they could not accommodate all the Germans in the city. The Missouri Synod, of the leading Lutheran branch, had nine churches among the Scandinavians and Germans in this city, a large number of scholars in the Sunday schools, and a great many day schools. These could not reach all the Germans, who were intensely Lutheran and intensely antagonistic to American ideas. But a large class could be reached by the Congregational Church. When brought in they made good members. The Methodist Church, which began work late, had over 50,000 German communicants. The Congregational Church polity was fitted not only for New England but for the West—not only for the sons of Plymouth but for the sons of the Fatherland. The Chicago German Conference, embracing forty churches, had strongly indorsed total abstinence and prohibition, showing that all Germans were not in favor of lager-beer. [Applause.] After urging his hearers to take the work among the Germans and Scandinavians in their hearts and sympathies, the speaker referred to the City Missionary Society, saying that it strengthened him in his work to know that the society was back of him. They should think of the welfare of their country, but more of the welfare of the kingdom of Christ. [Applause.]

E. A. ADAMS—THE BOHEMIAN CITIZENS.

Mr. E. A. Adams was then introduced to speak on "Our Bohemian Citizens." He said that up to 1870 the United States Census Reports contained no mention of the Bohemians. In that year the reports showed that there were 4,289 persons of Bohemian birth in this country. In 1880 the census showed that the number had increased to 85,760, and this rapid yearly increase still continues. Chicago has now more than 40,000 of them. The rate of increase by birth was a low one, but at the rate of increase by immigration a new church could be formed in Chicago every year from those who come over the ocean. The speaker then described the Bohemian poor quarters of the city—the Market street or North Side district, the Milwaukee avenue district, the Portland avenue district, Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street and the Sixteenth street district, the latter being known as Pilsen. It extends from Western avenue to the river and from Twelfth to Eighteenth street. The largest church patronized by them is at the corner of Eighteenth street and Allport avenue in Pilsen. Near the same locality is a large hall devoted to the uses of one of their secret societies, and on the corner of Eighteenth street and Centre avenue they are erecting a theatre. These localities are little known to Chicago people, and its people seem to know but little of Chicago. It is, the speaker said, to all intents and purposes a foreign place and justly entitled, so far as that view is concerned, to the name of Pilsen, by which it is generally known.

FOREIGN, YET OF US.

It is almost as far removed from the influence and culture of Chicago as if it were on the other side of the Atlantic. About three-fourths of this population was described as Roman Catholic, the remainder being attendants of no church. With them free-thinking was the rule. The three Roman Catholic churches which have been built for their accommodation are, the speaker said, capable of accommodating about 2,500. Those who attend no churches are Roman Catholic in their instruction, but the Roman Catholic Church does not try to reach them. Those of them who belong to the secret societies say they are not opposed to the church, but as the church is opposed to all secret societies, the spirit of unfriendliness is supposed to exist between them and the church. As an evidence of the spirit of infidelity existing between this population and the Romish Church, the speaker mentioned the fact that they have a National Cemetery where the dead are buried without religious rites and without the presence of the priest either at the house or at the burial-ground. They do not appear to be opposed to religious teachings.

AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

The chief grounds urged by them against the Catholic Church are the depravity and insincerity of its priests. They are very susceptible to the teachings of those whose private conduct harmonizes with their public instructions to others. There are several papers published in Bohemian, one of which is publishing serially Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," and is impregnated with Socialism and infidelity. Another of these publications has for its motto, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and is no better in spirit. There was nothing to counteract this, as the Romish Church did not or could not do it. Mr. Adams then referred to his five weeks of experience among the Bohemians of the Pilsen district, stating that he had issued an invitation to them through their newspaper, and by means of dodgers distributed about the streets. From 75 to 200 persons assembled at each of his meetings, where he had expected less than 25. It was his belief that most of those who attended the services were the same who attended the Catholic churches. Only fifteen women came, the audiences being drawn for the most part from the young men. The people as a whole had expressed an unexpected interest in his meetings. The speaker thought that the fact that they attended his meetings so freely only went to show how slight a hold the Romish Church had upon them. He said that the disciples of Ingersoll had been working amongst them, and the most of them regarded Thomas Paine as one of the chief factors in securing American independence. As far as their political faith goes, Mr. Adams declared they were willing to go with that party which offered the largest liberty, particularly in the matter of drinking beer. The speaker regarded them as a people willing to receive religious instruction. He said they were among us for our good and their good, if the call of God to teach them was heard, but that they were here for harm if this call was not heeded.

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN—IRRELIGIOUS CHICAGO.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin spoke of "The Religious Destitution of Chicago." He said Wendell Phillips was accustomed to say that the great problem of our free institutions was the management of great cities. If he might change the statement he should say that the great problem of American Christianity was the civilization of the great cities. Yet they ought not to despair, for if they would take God's plan and work it out there was no question about the issue. He suspected they underrated the growth of great cities. London added 80,000 to its population every year, and Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg fell into line. In 1790 there was one-thirtieth of the population of our own country in the cities; in 1880 one-fourth; and as the people fell into line in numbers they were likely to fall into line in the vices that today characterized great cities. The first fact that appeared when their growth was analyzed was the tremendous increase of foreign population. They thought they lived in an American country, but, rejecting the colored population, a little more than half of all that remained were either foreign-born or born in one generation of foreign parents. The Western States contained the largest proportion—Idaho, 50 per cent; Nevada, 60 per cent; Minnesota, 70 per cent; Wisconsin, 72 per cent—of foreign birth or foreign extraction. Joseph Cook said that New England was becoming New Ireland.

FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

Half of the population of Massachusetts, half the population of New York—in the cities the overwhelming element was the foreign element. Chicago stood first in Scandinavian population, having over 60,000 by the census of 1880 and 14 per cent more by the school census of two years ago; 175,000 Germans, the second city; over 100,000 Irish, the fifth city; 40,000 Bohemians, 20,000 Danes and Poles, and 6,000 French and Swiss. Four-fifths of the population of Chicago today was either of direct foreign birth or of parents who were foreign born; and his hearers did not live in an American city by a good deal. The 100,000 Irish were a tremendous power in the Roman Catholic Church. He believed that Froude was right when he said that church never learned anything or never forgot anything, and nothing but the necessities of the hour have prevented her from using the inquisition of Torquemada or having another massacre of St. Bartholomew. He believed that no man could be loyal to the Catholic Church and loyal to any Government. He arraigned that church as the foe of Sunday and our educational institutions; as the foe of all true worship toward the Lord Jesus Christ; as the direct leader of the profanation in Chicago; as the direct leader of demogogism and of the misrule that today menaced the safety of property and of life.

WHAT IT MEANS.

This foreign population meant Communism in its worst form. Foreign Governments had laid their hands on it. Nothing but 3,500,000 men in the standing armies of Europe kept the International and other societies from outbreaks. Dynamite policies that threatened the crowns of Europe were born on American soil. The murderers of Phœnix Park drew their sustenance, if not their inspiration, from this side of the sea. Foreign Governments were chafed by the apparent apathy of the Americans on this subject. The speaker referred to the recent Socialist meeting, where the red flag was displayed, and where the speakers advocated the annihilation of every existing order of things in society—religion, the family, the rights of property. This meant anarchy; and it was not strange that one of their newspapers took the name of the the *Firebrand*. The Communists here had a military organization, not in legal relation with the authorities, but organized specifically on the ground that in the riots of 1877 they were unprepared and did not propose to be in the days to come.

CHICAGO'S BACKWARD STEPS.

Facts in that line could not be gotten, but in walking the streets at night they could be counted by scores. Chicago, like all the cities, had moved retrogressively in the matter of providing churches for the population. In 1840 there was one church to every 747; in 1850, one to every 1,500 or 1,600; in 1860, one to every 2,000; and now she was 200 or 300 behind that. And so it was all over the land: in Boston one church to 1,600, in New York one to 2,300, in St. Louis one to 2,800, and in Cincinnati only 14,000 Christians were recorded out of a population of 380,000. Pointing to the map above referred to, the speaker showed where missions were needed, and said that the strong churches in the three divisions of the city were all within a limited space, those who attended them passing one another in going to them on the Sabbath. This meant that the churches drew away from the masses of the people; that they grew where the well-to-do people lived; that they hunted the wealthy. In New York below Fourteenth street, where there was a population of 514,000, there was one church to 5,000, another to 8,000, another to 10,000, and others to 5,000, 6,000, and 7,000. This was true of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and some of the districts in Boston. And in Chicago, in the Milwaukee avenue district, there was one evangelical church and a mission for 75,000 or 100,000 people; other districts where there was one to 40,000 and 50,000; and in the Bohemian quarter not one for 20,000.

THE REASON WHY.

Why didn't they get the people into the churches? One reason was the ministers were not eloquent enough to bring them in. He ventured to say that not a baker's dozen of the working class could be found in a church. Why not? The churches were too fine, the people too well-dressed, the preaching was too much over their heads, the singing was too artistic, and more than all the members didn't work to have them come—didn't want them to come. He arraigned the churches of every name and every denomination for shortcomings in this respect. [Applause.] As a rule the churches wanted people that paid, that rented pews, that loved good clothes, that were anxious for pleasant associations, and were not earnest to bring in those from the byways and the hedges; did not go after them, and, when they came, did not welcome them. One could count on his fingers in any church the men and women who were willing to stay after service, or stop at the door to get hold of a poor working-man or working-woman and make them feel that they were welcome. This was a serious arraignment, but the most serious thing about it was that it was true.

Another reason why they didn't get the masses in was because they could not be reached. It was necessary to build churches where they were. There were three things to do. One was to push the enterprises in hand, a second to organize new work, and provide one church for at least every 2,000 people. All the churches should combine on a plan for mission work, and provide for the destitute districts. Every church should have at least ten missions. The churches had the money and material to carry on this work and should do it, and the baptism would be like the Pentecost.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

C. F. Gates, Secretary of the Missionary Society, made a report of its workings and summarized its needs. During the last year the sum of $13,279 was expended, leaving a balance of $1,189 in his hands. Money was very much needed to carry on the work of evangelization in some districts of the city unprovided with churches, and in some places where there were churches the members of which were too poor to be self-supporting. The society was very anxious to enter the district between Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Halsted streets and the river, where ignorance and crime abounded. He also gave a list of other things for which money was needed, summing up in all $50,000.

Dr. Scudder offered resolutions thanking God for the work of the City Missionary Society; the Directors for the wisdom displayed in its organization, and their prudence and untiring labors; approving the plan of operations for 1884-'85; and pledging to the work their prayers, coöperation, and aid.

The resolutions were seconded in a neat speech by Mr. Blatchford, and were unanimously adopted by the club.

Prof. Fisk stated that he had received a telegram from a friend authorizing him to give $1,000 in case $4,000 was raised from as many others at the meeting.

One by one the responses came from the hall until the figure was reached, Dr. Goodwin pledging $1,000 from his church. A number of subscriptions were added quietly after the adjournment. The meeting closed with the doxology and benediction.

A large number of subscription-cards were passed around among the audience for signature, to be forwarded when filled out to the Treasurer, Mr. R. E. Jenkins, at No. 89 Madison street. Nearly $13,000 was raised on the spot.

INTERPRETING A WILL.

Opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Case of Mills Against Newberry.

Nothing Inferred in Favor of a Charitable Institution—The Circuit Court Sustained.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—In the case of Mills against Julia R. Newberry and others an opinion was filed today written by Justice Walker. After receiving the history of the case the court says:

"The decision of this case turns alone on the construction of the first clause of the will. The rule for construing such instruments has, since chancery has taken jurisdiction of wills, been to ascertain the intention of the testator from the language employed, and, in case of doubt as to a particular clause, to consider the entire will and all of its provisions as aids to the discovery of such intention. This rule has been uniform and never doubted. And another rule of equal force and uniform application is that when the testator's intention is discovered it must be carried out if not repugnant to some rule of law. This must be so from the fact that all persons not under disability have the legal right to dispose of their property to whom and as they please, unless it be for an unlawful purpose. But it is necessary to the validity of a will devising or bequeathing of real and personal property that language be used that manifests the purpose of devising or bequeathing the property of testator. If the language fails to designate the property intended to be devised or bequeathed as the dower, then the intention would not be apparent and the will would not take effect. So if the will should contain irreconcilable and repugnant provisions both could not stand, and one would have to yield to the other. And it is a rule that where a testator gives the absolute estate in title to a subject such title must prevail, unless it be cut down or reduced to a less estate by clear language or by necessary implication.

CONTRADICTORY CASES.

"Counsel in this case have devoted a wonderful amount of labor in presenting cases in which language somewhat similar to that in this case has been under consideration for construction. Many of the cases are irreconcilably contradictory and others are distinguishable from this case. The number referred to is so great that it is not practical, nor is it desirable, that we should review them. Some of them deny that the long and never-questioned rules of construction shall prevail. The contradiction and confusion in the cases grow out of the application of the rules, not as to the rules themselves, and this is peculiarly so in construing wills. We shall, therefore, proceed to ascertain the operation and effect of the language of this clause.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S TITLE.

"That the words employed, unaffected by the condition, undeniably conferred an absolute estate or title to Mrs. Newberry in all of the property specified in the will, is a proposition so plain that we presume none will question it. This is the legal import of the words employed independent of the subsequently-imposed condition. This proposition being indisputably true, what if any effect has this condition on the title bequeathed in the devising clause of the paragraph? The doctrine is stated by Farman on Wills to be: 'A bequest of what shall remain or be left at the decease of the prior legatee,' or of 'what he does not spend,' or of 'what he can transfer,' or of 'what he can save out of his yearly income,' or of 'what remains undisposed of by deed or will,' or of 'the bulk of certain property or a gift over of the whole legacy in case of the death of the prior legatee intestate is void for uncertainty.' (Vol. 1, p. 363 or p. 653, 5th Am., 4, Sand Ed.) Redfield states the rule in his work on wills (Vol. 2, p. 391, 2d ed., Sec. 18) thus: 'Legacies of what shall remain or be kept at the decease of the prior legatee when the estate is indeterminate, and where the prior legatee has the power to exhaust the whole, are not sufficiently certain to create a valid trust. For that purpose the objects must not only be defined, but the subject of the property precisely ascertained so as to be incapable of diminution by the first legatee for life.' In Sec. 19, on the next page, he says: 'And when personal estate is given absolutely to one, with no limitation or restriction upon the title, a subsequent bequest of so much as the legatee should be possessed at the time of his death without leaving issue, is void as being repugnant to the first bequest.'

AUTHORITIES APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT CASE.

"This doctrine announced by those authors must control this case. It is precisely applicable, and it is sustained by the authority of adjudged cases and by reason. Formerly there could be no limitation over of an estate in a chattel after a gift for life, as a gift for life carried the absolute estate and property. But more modern cases hold the use may be given to one for life and the property afterwards to another. But, under the rules of construction, did testatrix intend by the condition to reduce, what the language employed created an absolute estate with unlimited power of use and disposition, to a life estate with a limitation over to a charity? The language will bear no such construction. Testator's primary object was, as manifested by the language employed, to give the property to her mother with full power to use, enjoy, and dispose of the same at pleasure. This is manifested by the first and second clauses of the will. In the first clause she, by appropriate language, we have seen, gave the entire property to her mother, and in like manner she gave to her one-half by the second clause. Nor was aid to the charitable institution for women an object of primary importance in the plan of her will. She by the fourth clause abandons such an institution and substitutes another under different contingencies. It is this:

THE TEXT.

In the event that I survive my mother, and leaving no surviving husband, I direct that all my property of every kind and nature, excepting jewelry, pictures, books, works of art, and wearing apparel, be converted into money by my executors as fast as it can be done without sacrifice, and that the proceeds of said property and such money as I may have at the time of my decease be given to Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York, or, if he be dead, to Mr. Seth Lowe, of Brooklyn, to have and hold upon the following trust—to-wit:

A. To defray all expenses rising out of the execution of this trust, including the sum of $5,000 which I bequeath to said Trustee as some slight compensation for his care, trouble, and services in the execution of the trusts.

B. To invest the residue of said funds in interest-bearing securities, having special regard to the safety of the investment rather than a high rate of interest.

C. To use the income derived from said investment year by year in the purchase of pictures in oil and water-colors, the pictures so purchased to form a separate collection or gallery to be called by name—and to be under the control of and belong to such institution in Chicago, New York, or Washington, already in existence at the time of the execution of the trust, as shall in the judgment of said Trustee be most suitable for the purpose, giving the preference as to location to Chicago; provided, however, that in case the original sum invested for such trust purposes shall be less than $100,000, then and in that case the net income shall be invested by said Trustee in interest-bearing securities, and be added to the principal of said fund, until said trust fund shall amount to the sum of $100,000, after which the income from said fund shall be used as above directed in this article.

[MEM.—The Trustee in the execution of said trust will be guided by more specific directions to be hereafter prepared by me in writing.]

Fourth—I give and bequeath all my jewelry, pictures, books, works of art, and wearing apparel, as follows—to-wit:

(a) If I die leaving a child or children I bequeath the property above mentioned to such child or children; if more than one child takes under this bequest, then such property shall be divided between such children by my said trustee in such manner that each child shall, in his judgment, receive a portion of equal value.

(b) In the event that I survive my mother, leaving no surviving husband or child or children, I devise and bequeath the property above mentioned to my friend Anna Tinkham.

INFERENCES.

Thus it is seen the charitable institution for women was only a contingent and not one of the primary objects in making the will. Nor was it a donation to charity, as she, on the contingency named in the fourth clause, intended to devote the amount of her property, except the articles specifically bequeathed, to the founding of a picture-gallery, which from its nature is wholly foreign to a charity of the character of a hospital for women. We are unable, therefore, to infer anything in favor of the charity from the general plan or scope of the will. It is urged with great apparent earnestness that, by the language of the first clause, the testatrix created and devoted this property, or some portion of it, as a trust fund for the benefit of a charitable institution for women, and appointed her mother the trustee for its management, and she having refused to execute the trust the court will take charge of and manage it for the benefit of the *cestuique* trust. We are unable to see that there is a single element of a trust in the case.

A TRUST DEFINED.

"Sir William Grant, in the case of Cruwys vs. Coleman (9 Ves., 319), defines a trust in this manner: Three circumstances must concur: 'Sufficient words to raise it; a definit subject, and a certain or ascertained object.' This is for most purposes, if not under all circumstances, an accurate definition. If we test this case by this definition we shall find it is wanting in the first two requirements. There are no words to raise a trust. The language, as we have seen, vested in Mrs. Newberry the absolute estate and title in the property, which is repugnant to all idea of trust. Had the will created but a life estate with a limitation over there would have been grounds for claiming there was a trust. It is perfectly apparent that had Mrs. Newberry complied with the requirements of the will that relators could not have filed a bill to restrain from using or disposing of the property, which they unquestionably could have done had there been a trust. Equity will always interfere to preserve a trust from waste or perversion. There were not the necessary words to raise a trust.

POSSIBILITIES.

"Again, there was no defined subject to which a trust could attach. If the will had created a life estate in all or any specific portion of the property with a limitation over, then the portion thus limited would have been a defined subject to which a trust could have attached. Thus, there would have been an ascertained sum or portion set apart as a trust which the court would protect. Had Mrs. Newberry complied with the will and relators had filed a bill alleging that the trust fund was in danger of being wasted or perverted, what portion of the property could they have shown was trust and what portion was the individual property of Mrs. Newberry? That could not be ascertained until Mrs. Newberry's death, and no one could say that there would be a dollar undisposed of or unspent.

"But such provisions have been the subject of frequent judicial determination. In the case of Sprague vs. Barnard [2 Beavans, C. C. R., 585], this provision of a will was under consideration: 'I will to my husband, Thomas Sprague, the sum of £300, now joint stock annuities, for his sole use, and all that is remaining in the stock that he has not necessary use for to be equally divided between my brother John Crapps, and sister Wickenden, and sister Bandin, to be equally divided between them,' etc. It was held that the property vested absolutely in the husband and it was directed to be paid to him, the property not being sufficiently described to raise a trust. And the cases of Wynne vs. Hawkins [1 Browers, C.C., 172], Pushman vs. Filliter [3 Ves. Jr., 7], and Wilson vs. Major [11 Ves. Jr., 205], are in point. Redfield in his work on wills [Vol. 2, 2 ed., 391] states that rule as the law. Numerous other cases might be cited, but these are sufficient to illustrate the rule and its application.

THE CIRCUIT COURT'S ACTION AFFIRMED.

"We must therefore hold that the attempt at a limitation over after bequeathing the absolute estate and title is void, and that the language and subject are too uncertain to raise a trust, and the Circuit Court did not err in dismissing the bill, nor did the Appellate Court in affirming the decree, and the decree of that court is affirmed."

THE TURF.

A Baltimore Judge Wants the Grand Jury to Stop Pool-Selling.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—[Special.]—In view of the opening of the Pimlico spring races here tomorrow Judge Brown, of the Criminal Court, took occasion today to make a special charge to the grand jury now in session relative to pool-selling and gambling. He first read extracts from the city code to the effect that every kind of gaming-tables except billiard-tables is prohibited and the keepers amenable to the law. It is also declared that all games or devices at which money is bet or wagered shall be deemed gambling and the perpetrators punishable. "In addition to other species of gambling," declared the Judge, "I am informed that pools are now openly kept in this city by means of which bets and wagers on horse-races are freely made and sums large and small are lost and won, and that persons, including youths under 21, who have no money which they can honestly use for such a purpose, are tempted to engage in this species of gambling and betting. If these pools are, as I assume and suppose them to be, devices or contrivances at which money is bet or wagered they are declared to be by law gaming-tables and as such any person who keeps them, or who in any way manages them, or who has any interest in them is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment; and any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building knowingly permitting them to be kept therein is liable to the same punishment. Decisions in England and Kentucky construing similar statutes strongly support this opinion. I charge you to see that the law is enforced."

There are three large pool establishments in Baltimore where pools are sold on races all over the country. One of the proprietors declares that there is no State or city law in Maryland against pool-selling, and he will not relinquish his business without a fight in the court. Tonight the pool-rooms were open as usual and crowded.

Louisville Spring Race Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The spring race meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club continued today. The weather was cool and windy, and the track in bad condition. The attendance was good.

The first race was the McGrathiana stakes for 2-year-olds, five furlongs. Powacheek, Playfellow, Orlando, Royal Knight, Powell, and Bootblack started. Orlando soon took the lead, Bootblack second. These positions were maintained to the end of the race; Royal Knight third. Time, 1:06¼.

The Minnehaha stakes, for all ages, one mile, brought to the post Lute Fogle, Centreville, Charley Lucas, Tamerlane, Boulevard, and Tennyson. Charley Lucas made the running to the homestretch, where Lute Fogle lead and won easily, Tennyson second, and Charley Lucas third. Time, 1:51¼.

In the Kentucky Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and a half, the starters were Modesty, Highflight, Bimetta, and Easter. At the end of the first mile Modesty was six lengths ahead and won in a gallop, Highflight second, Bimetta third. Time 2:48¾.

The handicap steeplechase, one mile and a quarter, was won by Capt. Curry, Carter Harrison second, Relock third. Time, 4:10. Claude Brannon, Maj. McCarty, and Judge Burnett fell.

A BIG BLAST.

Salt Lake (Utah) *Tribune*: Yesterday afternoon about 100 persons assembled at the limestone quarry, north of Warm Springs, to witness the discharge of a big blast. Stone had been quarried out so as to leave a paling 100 feet wide and over 100 feet high. This face was nearly perpendicular, but had a bench or step extending up from the base forty feet. From this point a tunnel was run in on the dip of the ledge forty-three feet, and at the lower end a crosscut forty-three feet long was made. At each end of this crosscut a well was sunk nine feet deep, bringing the bottom about on a level with the floor of the quarry. In one of these wells 100 kegs of powder was placed, and in the other 125 kegs. This powder was placed in bulk, and wires so arranged as to enable the two masses to be fired at the same time by electricity. The powder and the wires once in position, the wells were filled up with tamping. The manner in which the tunnel crosscuts and wells were arranged made it easy to confine the exclusive force of the powder so as to be more effective. Wires were stretched up the hill about 700 feet to a safe place, and a portable battery was carried to the spot. The crowd of spectators viewed the quarry and such features as were visible, and then retired to the valley below, 1,000 feet away, where they had a good chance to witness the explosion. Mrs. Frank Pascoe touched off the powder just at 4 o'clock by merely pressing a key of the machine, and at once the whole face of the quarry was raised and fell in an immense mass of broken rock, from the size of an egg to that nearly of a house. Mr. Pascoe estimates that the blast brought down and loosened up between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of rock. The report of the explosion was not heavy—in fact, less than is often made by a stick of giant—but the tumbling of the rocks made the earth tremble for quite a distance. The amount of smoke which rose in an immense cloud gave some idea as to the amount of powder used, and for a time obscured the view.

A CANDIDATE FOR LYNCHING.

DENISON, Tex., May 19.—About 9 o'clock tonight a negro attacked two young girls, daughters of prominent citizens, but they succeeded in breaking from his grasp and escaping. Continuing his course up the street, the villain then attacked a servant girl, whose cries brought a policeman. A battle ensued. The negro was badly beaten, and is believed to have been shot, notwithstanding which he felled the policeman with a stone and escaped. Over 200 citizens are now scouring the town and suburbs in a search for him. Certain lynching awaits the negro if he is captured.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. John T. Raymond—"For Congress."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Pat Rooney and his New York Star Combination.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Laura E. Dainty in "A Mountain Pink."

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Buffalo Bill's Wild West at 2:30 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Evansville Reserves. Thirty-ninth street—Baltimore vs. Chicago Unions.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

GOV. MCENERY, of Louisiana, was inaugurated yesterday.

DR. VINCENTO GARCIA has been appointed Colombian Minister to the United States.

A SPARK from a chimney caused a fire which destroyed four buildings at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday.

THE Chicago Congregational Club at its meeting yesterday discussed "Missionary Work Among the Bohemians."

THERE were 229 deaths in Chicago last week, six more than for the previous week, and thirty-one more than for the corresponding week of last year.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chicago have indorsed the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the order at Cleveland, O., last week.

ESTIMATES based on the new directory of Springfield, Ill., place the population of that city at 31,500. The Springfield people will have it that there are 35,000 of them.

D. D. CALVIN, an ex-member of the Ontario Legislature, largely engaged in the shipping and lumber industries, died Sunday night at his home in Garden Island, near Toronto. He was born in New York State in 1798.

THE town of Bei-Bazar, in Asia Minor, was swept by fire yesterday. Eleven persons are reported to have perished in the flames, and 950 dwellings, 544 stores and shops, eleven mosques, fifteen schools, and 146 other buildings were destroyed.

THE Illinois Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Tuley in the will case of the late Miss Newberry. The effect of this decision is that the whole of the estate of the deceased lady goes to her mother to do with as she lists.

TWO PERSONS named Heutsch and Krazewiski were convicted of treason yesterday at Leipsic for betraying the military secrets of Germany for certain sums of money. One was sentenced to nine years', the other to three years and seven months' imprisonment.

A MOTION by Mr. Hurd in the House yesterday to suspend the rules so as to give leave to introduce a bill abolishing discriminating duties on works of art the production of foreign and American artists was defeated by 179 to 52. Several Democrats spoke against Mr. Hurd's motion.

THE Northern Presbyterian Assembly was in conference at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday; the Methodist Conference completed its work at Philadelphia; the African Methodist Conference was in session at New York; and the African General Conference continued its labors at Baltimore.

THE Northern Presbyterian Assembly in session at Saratoga yesterday adopted the revised Book of Discipline. The assembly also adopted a minute on the death of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, whose benefactions to Presbyterian objects it was stated aggregated $275,000.

THE Council Committee on Railroads considered the ordinance introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen Monday week permitting the South Division Railroad Company to lay street-car tracks on Thirty-first street from the lake shore to Brighton, with extensions on other streets. Definit action was not taken. A rival to the South Division Company, known as the Cross-Town Railroad Company, proposes to lay tracks on the same streets. Ald. Burke submitted an ordinance at last night's Council giving permission to the latter company to lay tracks.

DR. HENRY GEIGER, who was indicted with two others some months ago for an alleged attempt to defraud the Home Life-Insurance Company of New York, and who soon after left the city, has returned to his home, and says he is prepared to stand his trial. He has been in Canada.

THE County Board selected names for the June grand jury yesterday. It is probable that the selection was not lawful, as it was not made long enough before the June term of the court nor in accordance with the statutes. It is believed that Judge Williamson will have the selection of the next county grand jury.

MR. SAM WARD, once known in America as the "king of the lobby" at Washington, died yesterday at Pegli, Italy. He was a graduate of Yale College, and obtained some reputation as a writer of light verse. He has resided in London for several years. His nephew, F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, has resided with him for some time in Italy.

MR. COLLINS of Massachusetts yesterday moved to suspend the rules and fix June 10 as a day for the consideration of his Bankruptcy bill, modeled on Judge Lowell's. The proposition was defeated in the House by a vote of 137 to 93, not the necessary two-thirds. Those who voted against the motion were eighty Democrats and thirteen Republicans.

HOWELL & BAKER, the Eagle City bankers whose failure was announced yesterday morning, have left many creditors in the Cœur d'Alène mining region, in whose hands they would not be safe at the present time. Reports received in Denver and at other points from the miners indicate that the prospectors have not fared well at Eagle City. The "boom" towns have suffered heavily.

SENATOR VAN WYCK introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the charges made against the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad that they had negotiated bonds on their unearned land-grants. The bonds, it is charged, were sold in Europe. The resolution went over, but Van Wyck will not let it drop. He is not that sort of a Senator.

THE Chicago produce markets were dull and lower yesterday, with little outside demand, and a further widening of the premiums on futures, because of large offerings for prompt delivery. About 200,000 bushels were taken for export. As compared with Saturday, the closing prices were lower to the extent of 12½ cents on pork, 5 cents on lard, 12½ cents on meats, ⅛ cent on wheat, ⅝ cent on corn, and 1 cent on oats.

ALEXANDER WHITE, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., committed suicide at the home of his adopted mother in Sherburne, forty miles south of Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning. He was once one of the wealthiest cheese and butter manufacturers of his section, and was left $40,000 as a bequest by his adopted father. He lost his money in cotton speculations in Wall street. The suicide was the result of his business misfortunes.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has transmitted a suggestion to the House in reference to the extradition treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Frelinghuysen favors an addition of the following to the extraditable offenses in case the treaty is to be revised: Manslaughter, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public money, or by persons hired or salaried, larceny, perjury, rape, kidnaping, mutiny, and burglary.

DURING a recent conference between the Democratic Congressmen from the Pacific Slope and Tilden, one of them asked the sage of Gramercy what the Democratic battle-cry for this year would be. "Reform" whispered Tilden. The Pacific-coast man understood him to say "revenue reform," and asked him how much the "cut" should be. This question puzzled Tilden, and after an interruption and a pause the "wronged" of 1876 explained that he meant "general reform," and the Pacific-coast men retired soon after.

THE case for the prosecution in the case of Neal McKeague, charged with the Willson murders at Winnetka, near this city, closed yesterday. The principal witness examined by the State's-Attorney was J. Appleton Wilson, who recognized the handwriting of the deceased Mr. Willson on a slip of paper purporting to be a memorandum of a contract between the murdered man and McKeague, and which indicated that the latter owed $700 to the former. Mr. Hardy opened the case for the defense. The witnesses examined by McKeague's lawyers gave no important testimony yesterday save as it may bear on subsequent developments.

THE will of the late Cyrus H. McCormick was admitted to probate yesterday, with Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick, the widow of the deceased, and Cyrus H. McCormick, his son, as executors. The value of the estate is estimated at $10,000,000. It is left to the widow of the deceased, his sons, Cyrus H., Herold F., and Stanley R., and to his daughters, Mary V. and Anita E. The property bequeathed consists of real estate, improved and unimproved, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and nearly three-quarters of the stock of the McCormick Harvesting-Machine Company. The full text of the will will be found in another page.

P. J. SHERIDAN, one of the reputed "No. 1's" of the Irish Invincibles, who has figured in America to some extent as an Irish dynamite orator, and Mr. Patrick Ford, editor of the dynamite organ in New York, have begun to quarrel, about the "funds" as a matter of course. Ford in a three-column article in his paper implies that the failure of the dynamite or "emergency" fund which he started some months ago is due to the contrivances and whispered inuendoes of Sheridan. The latter retorts that he has no confidence in Ford, and insinuates that the fund is not being used to meet Irish but private and personal emergencies. The quarrel will certainly end the so-called "emergency" fund, and in that way will do good.

THERE was another row in the Cook County Board yesterday arising out of the refusal of Chairman Donnersberger to entertain a motion offered by Mr. Van Pelt providing that the Committee on Public Service, or any member thereof, or any appointee of the same or of the County Board, should be permitted to have access to all records and public documents in the custody of any and all subordinate officers of the county in order to prosecute investigation concerning proper assessments for purposes of taxation. Chairman Donnersberger ruled that the effect of the resolution would be to entail on the people expense for inquisitorial proceedings, and that the board had no legal right to sanction any such loose manner of doing business. This decision made the ringsters furious. They shouted, gesticulated, and swore. Chairman Donnersberger's decision prevailed, however.

THE National Convention of Wool-Growers met in this city yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to secure a restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wools and woolens. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, was elected President, and made a long address in which he urged united action in efforts to secure favorable legislation, and the convention adopted a series of strong resolutions denouncing free trade and declaring for a protection of their industry.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

One of a syndicate of Democratic newspapers in this city which is urging the Republicans to nominate Arthur has said that "THE TRIBUNE has canvassed the country to discover something against Arthur, and, not finding anything, has had nothing to say against him." This untrue and malicious statement offers an opportunity for THE TRIBUNE to remark, once for all, that it is making no war upon President Arthur. If he gets the Republican nomination he will receive the cordial support of THE TRIBUNE, for it is well satisfied with his Administration. But some of the Chicago newspapers which are just now masquerading as Arthur organs will not support him, if nominated, nor any other Republican candidate, because they are Democratic papers. They went back on him four years ago, and they will go back on him again when the Democratic ticket is nominated. Their present support of Arthur for the nomination is calculated to do him more injury than the opposition of any Republican papers which may prefer some other candidate, because the interference of treacherous Democratic newspapers in Republican affairs is very naturally resented as an impertinence.

The only acrimonious feature about the canvass for the Republican nomination is the continued assault upon Mr. Blaine from certain quarters, but even this injustice has not provoked Mr. Blaine's friends to attack Arthur.

So far as the President is concerned it may not be improper for THE TRIBUNE to state that it has consigned to the waste-basket a very large number of communications from Republicans who wanted to revive the Garfield assassination to the disadvantage of Arthur, and that it has carefully eliminated from other correspondence in Blaine's behalf censorious allusions to Arthur. THE TRIBUNE has followed this course because it fully appreciated the very embarrassing circumstances under which Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, and the manly, straightforward manner in which he has striven to give the country a good Administration and to allay the factional bitterness in the Republican party which preceded and followed Garfield's death. That President Arthur has won a wide admiration for his conduct is evidenced by the fact that his following in the National Convention will be second to that of only one other candidate. THE TRIBUNE is willing to go even further and admit that if Arthur had another year or two to serve and should conduct himself with the same judgment and discretion that he has shown thus far he would be a still more formidable candidate, and might secure the support of a majority of the delegates from the start. But all this furnishes no reason why THE TRIBUNE should not have a preference; it merely explains why Mr. Arthur is entitled to respectful treatment at its hands and from every Republican journal in the land. THE TRIBUNE does not think it necessary to assail Arthur in order to elevate some other candidate. Arthur's Administration is one which the Republican party may be proud of in many respects; and, if he be nominated, there is no doubt that he will receive the support of the great bulk of the Republicans and even of some Democrats. If the convention could be persuaded that he could certainly carry New York, or was stronger in that State with the masses than any of the competing candidates, his chances of nomination would be very flattering; but his friends can give no such assurance. They can only *hope* that he would carry his own State, while shutting their eyes to the fearful defeat of his lieutenant for Governor eighteen months ago, which blow was notoriously aimed at him rather than at his Secretary of the Treasury, who was personally popular.

"THE OLD TICKET."

The drift of the Democratic party seems to be more and more toward the nomination of "the old ticket." Nobody is talked of seriously except Tilden, and Hendricks goes along as the tail goes with the hide. The theory is advanced that Tilden and his bar'l can carry New York against anybody the Republicans may nominate, and that is cited as the principal reason for "forcing" the nomination upon him. It would be more honest if the Democratic managers would admit that the available Presidential material in their party is so scarce and the factional dissensions over living issues are so serious that they are compelled to fall back on a reminiscence. The project is to ride into power upon Tilden's old-time reputation for vigor and "reform," and then use Hendricks' pliable nature to secure a partisan distribution of the spoils. Tilden's ghost is to be paraded through the campaign, and, in case of success, a big funeral will be given him when he drops from decrepitude, and Hendricks will be installed in the President's chair to fill out the term.

Is this a shrewd program? Is it likely to win?

In trying to discover the answer to these questions it must first be ascertained what Tilden's candidature would represent. It cannot be assumed that the American people will elect a mere dummy as President. And yet Tilden as a candidate for President, if he shall live till next November, will represent nothing. When he ran eight years ago it was as a professional reformer. The reform issue appealed to the people at that time. Many abuses and corruptions had crept into Grant's second administration and there was a widespread impression through the country that defeat was necessary to chasten the Republican leaders. Tilden had some claim to the reform pretenses he put forward in the prosecution of the Tweed ring, which the New York *Times* had exposed and ruined. He had vast experience as a politician and election manipulator, and would undoubtedly know how to proceed if he were in good health. His administration as Governor of New York had attracted the attention of the country by its pretense of quasi-independence. He had taken an active part in prosecuting the old Tweed ring for the purpose of improving the reputation of the New York Democracy. It was insisted by his henchmen that he was the very man to clean out the abuses in Government circles, and he developed considerable strength in his State.

But since that time all the conditions have changed. During the eight years which have intervened the Republican administration of National affairs has been always clean and generally satisfactory. The cry of "reform" has lost its force, and does not now affect the people as it did then, as there are no great evils to reform.

Even if this were not so—even if there were the same necessity for administrative reform that was impressed upon the people eight years ago—Tilden would not command the same confidence in his fitness for the work which he gained at that time. He has neither the physical nor the mental power now for any great undertaking. He is a mere wreck of his former self. He is a chronic and hopeless invalid, requiring the constant and most assiduous care of his attendants. He is almost bed-ridden. His paralytic stroke has disabled one-half of his body. It is doubtful whether he could survive the journey to Washington. His mutterings and whisperings are inarticulate, and intelligent consultation with him is nearly out of the question. It is absurd to expect from such decrepitude a vigorous direction of the Nation's affairs. If the situation required any real vigor and personal effort his helplessness would be pitiful.

If his reappearance as a Presidential candidate would fail to revive the conditions of 1876 it would likewise fail to arouse public sentiment on the "fraud" issue. The Democrats have forfeited whatever capital they might have hoped at one time to make out of that question. The time to try that before the people was four years ago. Tilden was then still in a condition to stand as a candidate. If he was entitled to any vindication or indemnification on account of personal grievances the Presidential election of 1880 offered the opportunity. But the Democrats were not then anxious to pit Tilden against Garfield. They refused to nominate him. It is now too late to make his personal grievances, if he have any, the burning issue of a Presidential campaign. What the Democrats might have been willing to do for Tilden in 1880, when he was still in tolerable possession of his faculties, cannot now be determined, but there is certainly no reason to think they will be ready to induct the Democratic party into power next fall under the shadow of Tilden's former greatness when he was repudiated by his own party at the time he had a lively claim for recognition. The "fraud" issue is as feeble and attenuated as Tilden himself.

Is it likely that Tilden, under those conditions, can secure the Republican votes which enabled him to carry New York in 1876? There is a difference of 55,000 votes between the majority Tilden secured in 1876 in the State of New York and that of Garfield in 1880. It is a wide breach for him to cover.

The Independent Republicans in New York and throughout the country will understand that, in voting for "the old ticket," they will be voting for Hendricks for President in preference to the Republican candidate. Is there anything about Hendricks to encourage them to do that? It will not be a trial of Tilden's former strength in New York, but of Hendricks' present strength in that State, if the Democrats shall nominate "the old ticket." Notice will be clearly served upon the country of the Democratic purpose to obtain possession of the Government and to use their most pliable politician to secure a redistribution of the spoils. That will be the issue of the campaign, and Tilden's shadow will not obscure it. Tilden is a forlorn hope, but it is the only opening for Democratic assault; and the Democratic situation seems to be more desperate than ever before.

HIS FELLOW-MAN.

The Hon. Russell Sage, who was in Congress when most of his present associates were in pinafores, and who abandoned a political career because in those primitive days there was no money in it, has lately been giving utterance to some very plaintive and pessimistic views about his "fellow-man." Mr. Sage, it seems, has for many years been devoting himself to the purely philanthropical work of relieving his fellow-man of any anxiety about money matters by the exceedingly efficacious plan of relieving him of his money. This he has achieved under the seductive guise of a dealer in "puts" and "calls" and other privileges, such as "straddles," by means of which he put the screws on his fellow-man and called him for his last cent.

As Mr. Sage said in a recent unbosoming of himself to a New York reporter, the "poor fellows" who lost their money to him in this sportive way would no doubt have lost it in any other business, and would have taken a good deal longer to do it than he allowed them. They would have lost their money, and "lost more time about it." As a business-man he could not of course be expected to save them their money, but as a philanthropist he could save them their time, and this he says with all the pride of a Howard or a Peabody he did. He saw to it that they lost their money just as quickly as they possibly could. Knowing, as only great capitalists do, that time is money, Sage skinned his fellow-man with the utmost possible neatness and dispatch, and sent him out to grow a fresh cuticle.

For this kind charity Sage says he expected a grateful remembrance of his services from the fellow-man for whose benefit he had expended many years of his life. But he has not got it. On the contrary, the fellow-man whom he had been skinning for so many years took a base and heartless advantage of the very first opportunity to peel the Hon. Russell Sage. Could anything have been more unnatural, more horrible? The recent sudden drop in the watered-stock market which followed Mr. Vanderbilt's abandonment of the attempt to sustain Mr. Gould, which Vanderbilt on the eve of sailing told a friend had cost him $4,000,000, gave the boys the first chance they had had in twenty years of getting some of Sage's money, or, as they put it in their degraded way, of getting some of their own money back. Did they in this hour of the old man's extremity remember to his credit how much time he had saved them in taking their skins off in the past? To the eternal disgrace of human nature it must be acknowledged that they never gave it a thought, but went on the dead run to Sage's office, and put the puts and called the calls, and even tried to straddle him and his cash-box.

When he shut the door in their faces they put their heads through the expensive plate-glass and called him louder than before. When he parleyed too long, in the hopes of tiring them out, they called in the Sheriff and collected their money with the help of deputies and writs. Worst of all, when Sage by his shrewd tactics had spread throughout the street the belief that he was "busted" and had his emissaries out buying up the claims agains him at 50 cents on the dollar, his fellow-man Gould, who had been a partner with him in the "privilege" trade, slyly sent out his emissaries and bid up the price of the claims on the old philanthropist. That broke Sage's mighty heart. The base ingratitude of his fellow-man Gould was too much for him. "I always looked for great weaknesses in human nature," said Mr. Sage, "and a great deal of evil in this world, for I have lived long in Wall street and have seen a great deal of it"—and have a very good looking-glass, he might have added—"but I have never seen any fellow-man so depraved before, not even in Wall street. This thing will never happen again, for I will never give my fellow-man the chance." This is good news if it means that Sage is going out of business. Philanthropy like his, and Seney's, and Hatch's, and Ward's, and Eno's we can get along without very well.

THE COPIAH COUNTY JURY.

In view of the circumstances surrounding the recent trial of Wheeler, in Copiah County, Mississippi, for the murder of Matthews, because he attempted to vote the Republican ticket last November, the manifesto which has been published by the jury, who brought in a verdict of not guilty, will sound to the vast majority of people outside of Copiah County as little less than blasphemous. According to this manifesto the jury achieved its remarkable verdict in a truly religious manner, and is inclined to believe it has done a religious duty, inasmuch as it opened and closed its sessions with prayer! If it were not too serious a subject, this attempt to ally the Almighty with the Copiah County Bourbon murderers and to assume His sanction for one of its most infamous crimes ever committed would be ludicrous. It would incline one to ask what kind of a God is worshiped in Copiah County, and it is certainly not unnatural to ask what kind of views are held in that delectable locality as to the Divine functions. In other sections, if jurors pray at all, they are not in the habit of praying that they may be able to acquit murderers in the face of positive evidence of guilt, and in the Copiah affair prayer was superfluous, as the jury would have acquitted Wheeler if they had not prayed at all, and thus might have spared themselves the necessity of their blasphemous exhibition in letting a murderer go free, with the additional grotesque spectacle of praying for him and appealing for a Divine blessing upon their own outrageous conduct.

There is but one thing that people want to know in a manifesto of this kind, and that is, why the jury did not convict Wheeler. There was no question as to the facts in the case. Distort the evidence as they might, it pointed unerringly to Wheeler as the murderer of Matthews. The testimony was not disputed that Wheeler deliberately killed his victim because he tried to vote the Republican ticket. It showed no offense on Matthews' part. It revealed no personal enmities between the two men; on the other hand, it showed that Wheeler had enjoyed Matthews' hospitality only a few days before the murder, and considered him his friend. There was not a scintilla of evidence to show that it was not a cowardly, brutal murder, deliberately planned in a council of Bourbons which commissioned Wheeler to kill Matthews if he attempted to vote. Instead of impudently and blasphemously posing before the country as twelve men who had acted under Divine guidance and inspiration, the entire twelve ought to be shut up in a penitentiary for willfully and deliberately defeating justice.

SHRINKAGE.

One of the statistical comparative statements that Wall street delights to prepare for the edification of the lambs, who must be amused while they are being shorn, puts the shrinkage in the value of stocks between July, 1881, and March of this year at the round sum of 1,200 millions of dollars. The exact figures of the depreciation of railroad securities are thus given:

> The market value of quotable stocks and bonds July 1, 1881, was $5,664,471,755. The market value of the same securities in March, 1884, was $4,478,951,574, showing a depreciation of $1,185,520,181, a sum vast enough to make 1,200 millionaires. This is not a transfer—it is a loss—an absolute shrinkage of market values.

No lamb who regards these figures and pictures himself to himself as a participant in such an avalanche of deterioration can but feel dignified. The decline since March has been very savage, and the contributions from the lambs by this time must have swelled this immense sum to not less than $1,500,000,000.

This the Wall street statisticians call a "shrinkage of values." But to apply the word "values" to such ratios of inflation is an abuse of language. The substantialities behind these quotations, which are called values, are still all in the country. The rails, the cars, the locomotives, the depots, the office furniture, the palatial special cars of the Presidents and Directors are all fortunately still here. Until the inevitable foreclosures come of many of them, as come they will, and desiccate the watered stocks and bonds that have been put out against the real things there are still as many pieces of paper as ever to be shuttle-cocked through the gambling markets as representatives of the properties in question. What has changed is the chalk-marks on the bucket-shop blackboards, the figures on the stock-brokers' books, the entries of imaginary wealth on the private memorandums of the men who threw these paper values back and forth at each other and made themselves believe that they were getting rich and were "making money."

There has been a terrible shrinkage in paper. It the last issue of his Railroad Manual Mr. Poor estimates that in the three years 1880, 1881, and 1882 the paper—stocks and bonds—of the railroads in the United States had been increased in round numbers two billions, while the actual expenditure of cash had been but a fraction more than one billion. Two dollars of paper for one dollar of cash appears to have been about the ratio of railroad financiering. "Of course," wisely remarked Mr. Poor, "such an enormous increase of liabilities over actual cash outlay is to be greatly regretted, and is well calculated to create a distrust of securities, good and bad." The meaning of the shrinkage of which Wall street is now complaining is simply that the distrust thus forecast in the Railroad Manual is now at last making itself felt in the quotations of the Stock Exchange.

The game of the Wall street freebooters—of whom Mr. Jay Gould is the most conspicuous—was to induce the public by every possible device of cooked statements, suggested falsehood and suppressed truth, inspired financial editorials in leading New York newspapers, private influence, and skillful manipulation of the enginery of prices in the exchanges to induce the public to buy these pieces of paper at their face—not value—and to pocket as clear profits of brigandage the 1,000 millions of difference between the real value and the nominal valuation. To a certain extent they succeeded, but to a very much smaller extent than they had planned. That they did not succeed better was due to the shock caused by the act of Guiteau, which compelled the public to reflect, to the utterances of experts like Mr. Poor, and as much as anything else to the persistent and outspoken denunciation of the swindles by the press of the country. If the press had no other entry to its credit on the books of the public than its efforts to expose the frauds which were concocted by men like Gould it would deserve eternal gratitude.

The shrinkage has not all been arithmetical. There has been a terrible devastation among moral values. The resistless liquidation of events has forced into foreclosure many watered and inflated reputations that the owners were trying to market at par. Seney stock has gone down quite as fast as that of the railroads which he vainly endeavored to make the people buy at two prices; Eno's stock is not worth as much as that of the bank from which he stole; the "good Hatch"—who is not "our Uncle Rufus," for *he* does not pretend to be good—is not good since he gambled away the securities of the Newark Savings Bank. The people who gave their fourteen millions of money to Ward to be quadrupled by the dishonest work they believed he was doing to their profit and without infection to their good names are beginning to feel their good names shrink under the scathing fire of a public detestation that pronounces the receiver as bad as the thief.

There is a class even higher than these direct offenders which is beginning to feel the heat of public scorn turned on them for lending their names as Directors and associates to men like Gould. They knew his record from his connection with Fisk down to the confidence game by which he unloaded Wabash on the English and American public, but because they thought he could help them to make money they gave him the use of their names for decoys for further depredations. The New York *Times* has the boldness openly to name some of these men whom the public thought it could trust, but who have given Gould their active and direct association, and have thus enabled him to overreach the public. Such men as Robert Lenox Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, David Dows, Charles Francis Adams Jr., Alonzo B. Cornell, H. G. Marquand, and F. L. Ames must be set down as "the indorsers of Gould's drafts on the trusting public." By doing so they have placed themselves in a position where they will shrink in a manner which they will find exceedingly unpleasant.

THE Georgia delegation to the Chicago Convention is set down in all the tables as "solid for Arthur." The Republican party is nearly extinct in that State, which gives any majority the Bourbons desire to have returned ranging between 60,000 and 80,000. As the delegation is made up it may have been appointed by the President himself from among his officeholders. The following is a list of the delegates and the business at which they make a living. There is a slim chance for Blaine in this crowd:

A. E. Buck, Clerk United States Court and United States Commissioner.
Lewis Pleasants, Deputy Collector of Revenue.
W. A. Pledger, Surveyor of Customs.
C. D. Forsyth.
A. M. Wilson, revenue service.
James Blue, customs service.
C. W. Arnold, Postmaster.
Caisar Few, postal clerk.
*Elbert Head.
E. Seward Small, postal clerk.
W. H. Johnson, Collector of Revenue.
J. C. Beal, Postmaster.
J. E. Bryant.
W. D. Moore, revenue clerk.
W. W. Brown, Postmaster.
P. O. Holt.
George P. Burnett.
J. Q. Gassett, postal clerk.
Madison Davis, Postmaster.
M. H. Wood, revenue service.
W. T. B. Wilson, Postmaster.
J. B. Gaston, revenue service.
R. R. Wright.
W. T. Holden, Postmaster.

Elbert Head is said to prefer Logan, but may not be permitted to vote for him. Two other delegates who are not officeholders are reported to have a preference for Lincoln, but the whole twenty-four can be counted on to offset the votes of twenty-four Blaine men in Iowa, which gives 60,000 to 80,000 Republican majority at Presidential elections.

MR. DODD, the President of the Newark Savings Bank, loaned $2,881,882 of the hard earnings of the depositors to Fisk & Hatch, professional stock-gamblers, who bet it on stock margins and lost most of it. When the news reached the depositors there was a frightful excitement in Newark. The New York *World* describes the scene:

> Weeping women, wringing their hands and gesticulating wildly, besieged the doors of the defunct Newark Savings Institution all day yesterday from dawn until night, and the wildest excitement again prevailed.
>
> "My God!" exclaimed one woman to a policeman that was keeping back the crowd, "I have nearly $300 in that bank. It's all in the world I have. My husband is sick and we have five children at home crying for something to eat. Our landlord has threatened to put us out, and I came to draw enough money to pay him and buy food." She sat down on the curbstone and burst into tears.
>
> Such stories and such scenes were too common. Sometimes over 100 tear-stained faces were seen, but tears were nothing. Some strong workingmen were there, and they sat or stood about in silence, their faces stamped with despair, and others shouted and cursed and were for storming the building and dragging the robbers out into the street and giving them to the crowd.
>
> Late in the day many of the crowd were induced to go home, but as they turned away they wept, for they had been told that at the best they would lose half the hard savings of years.

WRONGS are engraved on the marble of the Irish parliamentarians' minds. One of their number, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in his cable letter to the New York *Sun* says that one of the reasons which induced the Parnellites to vote with the Tories against the Gladstone Government on the Egyptian vote of censure resolution last week was "the desire to force home the moral that coercion can never be forgiven." But have the Tories never been coercive? Was it not the Tories and the Invincibles who forced coercion on Mr. Gladstone? And then mark the illogical course of Irish Nationalists voting in favor of a motion the logical sequence of whose adoption would be an effort on England's part to conquer "a people struggling to be free," as Mr. Gladstone expressed it. Consistency is not an Irish jewel.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* thinks that the only way to put an end to the increased pension business is for Congress to place on the rolls every man, woman, and child in the United States. Well, Congress will come pretty near doing this thing if it passes a certain Pension bill now pending in the House of Representatives. Demagogism cannot go much farther unless the hint thrown out by our Cincinnati contemporary should be acted upon by the sharpers who are endeavoring to work the Treasury for their own benefit.

AN exchange remarks concerning the "business-men's" call for a meeting in New York in favor of Arthur: "The business community, and especially that of New York, always looks around for 'safe' candidates, meaning by 'safe' those who will do nothing whatever out of the established routine of Governmental action. Mr. Arthur is a man after their own heart; but these are not the qualities which commend a President to the average American voter."

SAD BUT TRUE.—Boston *Post*: They do not speak as they pass by:

Randall and Hewitt.
Randall and Blount.
Randall and Cobb.
Morrison and Eaton.
Morrison and Converse.
Hewitt and Belmont.
Cox and Dorsheimer.
Cox and Belmont.
Dorsheimer and Waldo Hutchins.

THE President of the Directors of the Chicago Driving-Park Association bids fair to become as notorious as Carter Harrison. The references of the Christian ministers of Chicago to both Sunday last were far from complimentary. Carter does not care. Such criticisms but endear him to the gang. It solidifies the disreputable element in his behalf.

TILDEN has not declined (a prospective nomination) for a month or more, and Tammany and Flower are getting somewhat annoyed.

ON the occasion of the visit of surviving soldiers to the battle-field of Spottsylvania an amusing scene took place on the Alsop farm. A member of the party handed to a son of Mrs. Alsop, who was present, a $5 bill, saying: "This day twenty years ago I stole a side of bacon from your mother, and I want you to give her this to pay for it."

THE assault on Blaine seems to have spent its force; the literary bureau is now devoting its attention to defending Arthur, and Edmunds appears to have been thrown overboard. All the efforts of the Arthur managers before the balloting must be devoted to preventing the breaking away of the Southern delegates.

HURD, Morrison, Blackburn, and Mills of Texas are Democratic legislators who occasionally evince some respect for principle. This can be said for them at least. As much cannot be said for the leaders of the opposing faction of the Bourbon party. They are merely after the offices.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, after a year's absence from his legislative duties through ill-health, will hardly be in a condition to do political bossing in Chicago.

PERSONALS.

Probably there is no truth in the story that Gen. Beauregard is engaged to marry the widow of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. Gen. Beauregard has been a widower for some years, and his surviving children are his son, Rene, and his daughter, Mrs. Laredon, of New Orleans. The General's income from salaries and other sources is $20,000 a year.

It is said that during her latest visit to America, Patti pieced a "crazy quilt," [illegible] square, composed entirely of bits of plush and velvet, of which no two were alike in color, and not one larger than one of her hands. She took it home with her, "to line it with swan's down and then give it away to be raffled off at a swell church fair." Nicolini thought it should bring fifty guineas, at least.

An industrial school for candidates for the ministry, in order that they may be enabled to support themselves while studying, is urged by Bishop Gallagher, of Louisiana. "A garden farm," he says, "devoted to the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables, could be easily cared for by young men assembled for a course of study, and the proceeds of their labor would make the perpetual endowment of the institution."

Col. David G. Cowand was a specimen of the real Southern fighters who made the Rebellion stubborn and who stretched to the length of four years a war that in less obstinate hands might have ended in as many months. He went in as a private. Wounded at Gettysburg, shot through the lungs in the Bloody Angle twenty years ago [illegible] Monday, again hurt at Petersburg, he commanded a brigade at Appomattox and there led the last charge made by any portion of Lee's force. His wounds had to do with Col. Cowand's death in Norfolk a few days ago.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Buchanan, once the lady of the White House and a worthy object of admiration the land over, again suffers in the death of her husband, H. E. Johnston, the Baltimore banker. Mr. Johnston died in New York of pneumonia. Mrs. Johnston's two young sons died two years ago, one in Baltimore and the other, not six weeks later, in [illegible]. The parents recently endowed two hospitals in Baltimore in memory of the children. One is the Harriet Lane Johnston Hospital for Girls and the other is for training nurses.

Of English doctors, Radcliffe made [illegible] $35,000 a year in the hight of his fame; [illegible] $25,000; Baillie, $45,000; Sir H. Halford, [illegible]; Sir B. Brodie, $85,000 in the year but one before his retirement, the largest income known. [illegible] once received $5,000 as special fee for visiting [illegible] Albemarle at Namur; Granville $5,000 and [illegible] traveling expenses for a visit to St. Petersburg [illegible]; recently Sir W. Gull $5,000 each for two visits to Pau and $7,500 for traveling to Perthshire and remaining a week with a patient. But the fee of all was that received by Dr. Dimsdale in 1768 for inoculating the Empress Catherine and her son at St. Petersburg—viz.: $60,000 paid down, a pension of $2,500 for life, and the dignity of a Baron.

The following is from a London paper: "An English officer residing in Dinan was returning home the other evening along an unfrequented road when he heard loud screams. Running in the direction of the noise, he found an English servant-girl struggling in the grasp of a [illegible] Frenchman. The officer knocked the ruffian down and informed the police, who subsequently arrested him. He was charged with assault before the juge de paix, and the servant-girl, whose evidence was fully corroborated by a medical man and other independent witnesses, proved that she had been brutally ill-used, her arms being black and blue and her dress torn to pieces. The worthy juge de paix, however, decided that, although the charge was proved, yet it was only a plaisanterie française, and the offender was fined two francs!"

Here is an extract from a letter of John Quincy Adams, written in August, 1840: "A young man, Ralph Waldo Emerson, a son of my once loved friend William Emerson, and a classmate of my lamented son George, after failing in the every-day avocations of a Unitarian preacher and schoolmaster, starts a new doctrine of transcendentalism, declares all the old revelations superannuated and worn out, and announces the approach of new revelations and prophecies. Garrison and the non-resistant abolitionists, Brownson and the Marat democrats, phrenology and animal magnetism, all come in, furnishing each some plausible rascality as an ingredient for the bubbling cauldron of religion and politics. Pearce Cranch preached [illegible] Sunday, and gave out quite a stream of transcendentalism most unexpectedly. Mr. [illegible] course this morning was intended to counteract the effect of these wild and visionary fantasies, and spoke with just severity of the application of this spirit of hurly-burly innovation to the most important and solemn duties of the Christian faith."

The vicissitudes of fortune are illustrated by the New York *Graphic* from recent events. Henry Villard is to return to journalism as one of the editorial writers of the *Tribune*, which he left in 1863-'4. Norman Munroe, the publisher of the dime and half-dime novels, has been launching a fine steam yacht. He began publishing on a small scale when Villard was an army correspondent. James Keene's heavily mortgaged property at Newport has been ordered to be sold under foreclosure. His near neighbor at Newport, William Astor, has just launched the largest pleasure yacht ever built in America. Ex-President Grant, "who made Gould," has been asking a loan from Jay Gould, who declined to respect his maker's wishes. James D. Fish has just made a ruin of Booth's Theatre, and is himself involved in such ruin that he may not be able to retain either the theatre or his own fortunes. Mlle. Scalchi has just sailed away to Europe, full of honors and flush of funds, at the moment that the musical critic who first made fame for her in this country is put under bonds for stealing a button-hook. And Henry E. Abbey, on the heels of his disastrous failure (?) in conducting Italian opera, has also sailed away to Europe, taking with him plenty of money and leaving behind him troops of friends; while Col. James H. Mapleson, fresh from operatic successes (?) in San Francisco, which are said (by him) to have enriched him, is lingering still, unable to tear himself away from the loving grasp of the Sheriff, and scoffed at by his directors and the newspapers. Such is life!

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "In the choice of the Ohio delegates to Chicago there was little or no feeling shown between the friends of Blaine and Sherman. Those known as Blaine delegates are friendly to Sherman and those whose first preference is Sherman are also friendly to Blaine. As matters now stand, Mr. Blaine appears to largely have the lead, and so long as there is hope for his nomination it is not likely he will be deserted by his Ohio friends. Should his nomination prove to be impracticable, and in the possible turns of the wheel Mr. Sherman's name should come to the front, we have little doubt that the Ohio Blaine men would give Ohio's distinguished Senator a hearty and unanimous support."

The Buffalo *Courier* tells its brother Democratic organ, the New York *Star*, that the suggestion (which the *Star* lately made) that Mr. Tilden be renominated this year on the "fraud" cry is absurd. In order to make its rebuke as severe as possible, the *Courier* asserts that it was in favor of again placing Tilden and Hendricks in the field in 1880, and then adds: "Against such a course the *Star* and the faction of which it is the organ worked vigorously and with success. Mr. Hendricks, the partaker in the wrong done to Mr. Tilden, and his natural successor in case of that gentleman's retirement from politics, chose to disassociate himself from his nominal chief, set up once more as his rival, and thwart the National movement for a renomination of the old ticket."

The address of the Independent Republicans declares: "Any candidate likely to commit the Government into a fantastic or adventurous policy, calculated to bring about a disturbance of our peaceable intercourse with foreign countries, will, therefore, inspire distrust, and not only lose a great many individual votes, but also deprive the Republican ticket of that moral and material support which it usually receives from the business community generally." The demonstration of President Arthur in the Congo Valley is the [illegible] "fantastic and adventurous" incident of our diplomatic history. His encouragement to British interests in South America and on the Isthmus is "calculated to disturb our peaceful intercourse with foreign countries." The Administration [illegible]

President Garfield commanded the general confidence in foreign as well as domestic affairs. The Chicago Convention will remember that fact.—*Utica Herald.*

Ottumwa (Ia.) *Courier:* If the Blaine Republicans of Iowa did not know Arthur was not responsible for the persistent and false representations made by some Republicans of the State as to the Iowa delegation having from four to eight of the delegates for him and against Blaine, it would lead the Iowa delegation to earnestly and bitterly take sides against the President. But the President has always shown himself an eminently fair man who would scorn to make such representations. There is not a man on the Iowa delegation who did not promise to support Blaine or who does not know that the convention elected him to do that very thing, and there is not one of them who will not do it honorably and fairly; and it is a bold falsehood for any Iowa journal to state to the contrary.

Albany *Evening Journal:* The Buffalo *Commercial* fails to understand how the *Evening Journal* can prefer the nomination of Senator Edmunds for the Presidency and still concede that Mr. Blaine could carry New York State. It is difficult for such a hide-bound partisan as the *Commercial* to appreciate any sense of fairness to others. The *Journal* has said what it honestly believes. By all odds it prefers the nomination of Senator Edmunds or of some man like him; but it has also said, because it believes it to be true, that if nominated Mr. Blaine would be elected, despite the malignant and inexcusable assaults of such short-sighted men as the editors of the Buffalo *Commercial.* Our Buffalo contemporary should not permit its partisanship to run away with what good sense it has left.

AMUSEMENTS.

John T. Raymond at Hooley's.

"For Congress," the piece in which Mr. John T. Raymond has made his latest hit, is the work of Mr. D. D. Lloyd, a New York journalist. The play is a political satire of the most exaggerated kind. Peter Woolley, a wealthy old farmer, is run for Congress, much to his astonishment, by Josiah Limber, an old professional politician, with the assistance of an ambitious sister whose ambition Limber has aroused. This sister, Mrs. Susan Muffin, falls in love with Limber. Charles Montgomery, a young lawyer, who is engaged to Woolley's daughter Anna, is unexpectedly nominated by the anti-Woolleyites, and the consequent recriminations in the rival party newspapers cause a quarrel and separation. This is taken advantage of by the mild villain of the play, Horace Dexter, to attempt to force Anna to marry him. His power over the family consists in his possession of the knowledge that Alfred Woolley, a son of the candidate, is a defaulter. There is a very funny scene outside the doors of the convention, which Limber manipulates in the interest of Woolley. Pelham Periwinkle, a conventional, drawling, eye-glass swell, dashes frantically in and out announcing the vote to Mrs. Muffin, Anna, Miss Jemima Grim, an old flame of Limber's, and her niece Julia, with whom Pelham is in love. Limber contrives to mix love with politics by renewing his suit to Jemima, and the fun is complicated by his writing a proposal of marriage to Jemima, which Mike, a droll Irish servant, delivers to Susan Muffin. In extricating himself from the dilema Limber gets himself and the two ladies into very comical positions. In the last act Alfred, discovering his sister's position, hastens to confess to his employer. Limber recognizes in Dexter an escaped convict, and the lovers are reconciled. Mr. Raymond gives a caricature of a cheap politician which is simply inimitable, but the other members of the cast are wretched. The success of the farce lies in the fact that no nation in the world can equal the Americans in laughing at their own follies.

"Claire and The Forge-Master" at the Grand.

It would require much space to give the story of "Claire and The Forge-Master," a play which had its initial production in Chicago at the Grand Opera-House last night. Mrs. Ettie Henderson has shown considerable dramatic instinct in dramatizing George Ohnet's novel, but the play in its maudlin sentimentality recalls these sarcastic lines of the poet laureate of England:

——Woman's weakness, woman's pain,
Nature made them blinder motions bounded in a shallower brain.

If produced only at matinées "Claire and The Forge-Master" would possibly be a strong play, for it is just talky enough to be appreciated by women. Men, however, when they go to hear it would do well to wear their overcoats, so chilling is the drama's atmosphere of artificiality. Miss Cora Tanner, who plays the part of Claire de Montbrism, is responsible for much of the coldness, because the thermometer of her soul reaches the freezing point, and the icyness of her manner is an unpleasant reminder of Mrs. Langtry. The scenic investiture of the piece is excellent in the main, although the glare of the forge fires in the fourth act is likely to strike an observer as unnatural. To quote the metaphor of a Chicago orator, "the red flag of labor" floats with no such uniformity in "the midnight sky." Mr. John Jack's acting as Mons. Jaellot, a parvenu, was quite enjoyable, but the other members of the company were exceedingly amateurish in their demeanor. The audience last evening was large and much more demonstrative than the merits of the piece warranted.

A Mapleson Festival in Chicago.

Col. Mapleson sailed for Europe Saturday. In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Herald* the Colonel said:

"I have joyful news. Last evening I had a conference with Mr. F. Peck, President of the Chicago Festival Association, and we settled the preliminaries for a grand festival to be held in that city in April next. It will be an immense thing. There will be a chorus of 400 and a band of 150. Eight thousand reserved seats will be sold, and the affair will last a fortnight. Two hundred guarantees make the financial part of the thing a certainty. In fact, I am given carte blanche to do what I like, and damn the expense. You see what a boom this gives. It enables me to engage Patti—indeed, I may say I have done so—and to give New York an unprecedented season of opera next year. I shall spend the summer traveling through Europe and looking for material. Quality, not quantity, mind, will be the rule."

"The Academy directors——?"

"You may say that our final intercourse has been of the kindest nature, and I go away with a heart overflowing with good feeling toward them. Everything is satisfactorily arranged."

Notes.

Laura Dainty opened last evening at the Criterion in "A Mountain Pink." A review of her work is deferred.

At noon tomorrow Buffalo Bill, driving six mules attached to one of the old Deadwood mail coaches, will halt in front of the Press Club long enough to secure a load of designated members of the club, and will take his guests to the Chicago Driving Park, where a regular camp dinner with Indian accompaniment will be served.

The New York *Times* says: "Mr. C. H. McConnell, who is in New York this week making some arrangements for next season in Chicago, will probably not go to Europe until later. He intended to cross the water with a view to picking up art-treasures for his theatre, which he proposes to supplement with an extensive gallery of paintings and works of sculpture. It has been his intention to keep the theatre closed for a period of ten weeks during the summer months in order that additions might be completed on an extensive and elaborate scale. But he now finds that the summer season in Chicago will this year be especially active by reason of the meeting of both conventions in that city. He has consequently determined to defer the main part of the alterations until autumn. It will then be only partially completed, and the rest will be left until April, which is the worst month in the theatrical year in the Western metropolis."

SHERIFF KNOCKED OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Three thousand persons in Industrial Hall tonight witnessed the glove-contest between Mike Cleary and William Sheriff, better known as the "Prussian." The fight was of short duration, Sheriff being knocked out of time in one minute and five seconds. Cleary's third or fourth blow in the first round felled Sheriff to the stage, and, although he three times regained his feet, he each time fell again through weakness and not receiving attention from his seconds. Cleary was declared the winner.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hydrophobia Successfully Treated with Inoculation by M. Pasteur—His Method.

Death in Italy of "Uncle" Sam Ward, Ex-King of the Washington Lobby.

Destruction by Fire of a Town in Asia Minor—America's Lacrosse Team.

M. PASTEUR'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

HYDROPHOBIA SUCCESSFULLY COMBATTED BY INOCULATION.

PARIS, May 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—M. Louis Pasteur, the celebrated French chemist, claims to have made a discovery of the most vital importance—nothing less, in fact, than a complete cure, or rather antidote, for hydrophobia. In an interview with a *Figaro* correspondent M. Pasteur says: "Cauterization of the wound immediately after the bite, as is well known, has been more or less effective, but from today anybody bitten by a mad dog has only to present himself at the Laboratory of the Ecole Normale and by inoculation I will make him completely insusceptible to the effects of hydrophobia, even if bitten subsequently by any number of mad dogs. I have been devoting the last four years to this subject. I found out in the first place that the *virus rabique* loses its intensity by transmission to certain animals and increases its intensity by transmission to other animals. With the rabbit, for instance, the *virus rabique* increases; with the monkey it decreases. My method was as follows: I took the virus direct from the brain of a dog that died from acute hydrophobia. With this virus I inoculated a monkey. The monkey died. Then with the virus already weakened in intensity, taken from this monkey, I inoculated a second monkey. Then with the virus taken from the second monkey I inoculated a third monkey, and so on until I obtained a virus so weak as to be almost harmless. Then with this almost harmless virus I inoculated a rabbit, the virus being at once increased in intensity. Then with the virus from the first rabbit I inoculated a second rabbit, and there was another increase in the intensity of the virus. Then with the virus of the second rabbit I inoculated a third rabbit, then a fourth, until the virus had regained its maximum intensity. Thus I obtained virus of different degrees of power. I then took a dog and inoculated him first with the weakest virus from the rabbit, then with the virus from the second rabbit, and finally with the rabbit virus of maximum intensity. After a few days more I inoculated the dog with virus directly from the brain of a dog that had just died of acute madness. The dog upon which I experimented proved completely unsusceptible to hydrophobia. The experiment was frequently repeated, always with the same successful result.

"But my discovery does not end here. I took two dogs and inoculated them both with virus taken directly from a dog that had just died of acute hydrophobia. I let one of my two dogs thus inoculated alone and he went mad and died of acute hydrophobia. I subjected the second dog to my treatment, giving him the three rabbit inoculations, beginning with the weakest and ending with the strongest. The second dog was completely cured, or rather became completely unsusceptible to hydrophobia."

M. Pasteur then went to a kennel and caressed a dog that had undergone this latter operation. Said M. Pasteur: "Whoever gets bitten by a mad dog has only to submit to my three little inoculations and he need not have the slightest fear of hydrophobia."

OBITUARY.

SAM WARD.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. Sam Ward died at Pegli, Italy, today. He passed away peacefully, surrounded by loving friends.

[Sam Ward in his day was one of the most noted men in Washington. Many years ago he was crowned by a distinguished British novelist as the king of the lobby. He wore his crown to the last. Lord Rosebery said it was worth a journey round the world to find Uncle Sam at the end of it. Mr. Ward was of a remarkable family, and was a man of unusual brilliancy. Longfellow addressed him as "Dear Uncle Sam." Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is his sister, Miss Maud Howe was his niece, and F. Marion Crawford, his nephew. "Uncle Sam," as Mr. Samuel Ward was called, was one of the best-educated men in the United States. He spoke several languages fluently and was an excellent classical scholar. He was supposed to know Horace by heart. In any case, he had a diamond edition of the immortal poems constantly in his pocket, and seemed to be able to read them without spectacles or eyeglasses, notwithstanding the 70 years he carried on his shoulders. He was born in January, 1814, and received his first tuition at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass. The late Joseph G. Cogswell and the venerable historian, George Bancroft, were his first teachers. He entered Columbia College in 1829 and graduated in 1831, having skipped a year and a half of the collegiate course. He studied in Europe from 1832 to 1836, and returned to this country at the tender age of 22 to enter the Wall street pandemonium. About thirteen years later he started for California as an 1849 pioneer. In 1854 he visited Mexico, and in 1858 was appointed Secretary of the commission to Paraguay to settle the claims against Paraguay of certain Rhode Island colonists who had formed a company to exploiter the resources of that, at the time, unknown country. Four years later he was sent to Nicaragua to secure the renewal of the transit across the isthmus subsequently rendered useless by the blocking up of the Harbor of Greytown by sand. Upon his return to the United States he took up his residence in Washington and entered upon what Talleyrand called "the best kind of diplomacy"—the reconciliation of hostile political factions by means of dinners and other social entertainments. The success he achieved there is a matter of history. His first definite object in coming to Washington was to help the passage of McCullough's contraction bill, for which work he got $12,000 to cover his dinner expenses, and which he carried out to the general satisfaction of everybody concerned in the scheme. His next task was the advocacy of a lottery tax, the introduction of which he supported on behalf of John Morrissey, who wanted to pay taxes because none of his competitors could afford it. Whenever a difficulty presented itself in the shape of personal quarrels between the leading men at Washington Sam Ward invariably appeared as a gastronomical pacificator. When Gen. Garfield and Jim Brooks on one hand, and Fernando Wood and Gen. Schenck on the other, became sworn enemies, Sam Ward got up a large dinner party at Welcker's and put the enemies side by side. Before the dinner was half over they were friends again. His great strength was in his being the incarnation of European luxury. He barely ate anything when he gave a dinner, and prided himself that he never had used a blue pill in his life. Days of great banquets he partook of a mutton-chop and a glass of Burgundy, and when the hour of the banquet arrived he merely attended to the wants of the guests. He was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Astor, who died after less than three years' married life. His second wife was Miss Medora Grymes, daughter of John R. Grymes, the distinguished lawyer, and Suzette, the widow of the first Governor of Louisiana, W. C. Claiborne.

The fame of Ward's dinners when he was at the hight of his career as king of the lobby spread not only over this country, but across the Atlantic as well. They were called by a London paper "an oasis in memory's waste," and Ward's abilities never appeared to so good advantage as when, seated at the festive board, his bonhommie and free spirits held sway. To enliven the dinner hour he once admitted, amid roars of laughter, that he had taken $500 as a retaining fee to assist in securing the passage of the subsidy to be given by Congress to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that when the bill had passed he received a further present of $2,500. "The latter amount was more than I deserved," said the gay and cheerful veteran, "seeing that I had done very little." Pegli, the place where Mr. Ward died, is perhaps the most lovely spot in the entire Riviera. In addition to the grounds of the Villa Paliavicini, probably the most exquisit in Europe, there are also the Villas Doria and Grimaldi. The climate is enchanting and the surroundings superb.]

A TOWN IN ASHES.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF BEI-BAZAAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—At Bei-Bazaar, a city of Asia Minor, 950 dwellings, 544 stores and shops, eleven mosques, and fifteen schools, nine khans, and 146 other buildings were burned. Eleven persons perished.

[Bei-Bazaar is a town in Asia Minor, Anatalia, on an affluent of the Sangarius, fifty-two miles west of Angora. It is neatly built, has several antiquities, and a trade in sheep, goats' wool, and pears. The population is about 15,000.]

LACROSSE.

A VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN TEAM.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The American Lacrosse team played its first match game in England at Rock Ferry today with the Cheshire team which resulted in a victory for the Americans, 4 goals to 1. The attendance was large. The Cheshire team won the first goal. Just before the teams changed ends, Cheetham, a Cheshire player, was carried from the field, having been badly injured in a collision. Johnston, by excellent play from a distance of eleven paces from the poles, scored the fourth goal for the Americans.

VENEZUELA.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have the honor of announcing that Gen. Joaquin Crespo was unanimously elected by the Federal Council Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela, and was duly inaugurated the 27th day of April last.

Gen. Guzman Blanco, adding another laurel to the crown of patriotism that he is justly entitled to, resigns the executive power into the hands of one of the most faithful adherents and colaborers of his Administration.

The election of Gen. Crespo is the best guarantee that the peace and prosperity of the Republic will be maintained, as he has solemnly pledged himself to follow closely in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

The Cabinet of the newly-elected President is composed of:

Dr. Francisco Gonzales Guinan, Minister of the Interior.
Gen. Jacinto Lara, Minister of Improvements.
Dr. Manuel F. Pimentel, Minister of Instruction.
Gen. Miguel Carabaño, Minister of Public Works.
Dr. John P. Rojas, Minister of the Treasury.
Gen. Julio Sabas Garcia, Minister of Public Credit.
Gen. Andres Simon Ybarra, Minister of War and Navy.
Gen. Vincente Amengual, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Gen. V. Barret de Nazaris, Secretary-General.

DAVID V. WHITING,
Consul de Venezuela.

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade the last week, says: Sunshine improved the condition of wheat. Trade was slow, with values in favor of buyers. Maize was scarce, but three pence to six pence cheaper. The coast market was quiet. There were twelve arrivals. Five cargoes were sold, five withdrawn, and six remained. There was no inquiry for cargoes on passage. Quotations were nominal. Sales of English wheat the last week, 58,672 quarters, at 37 shillings ten pence, against 71,758 quarters, at 43 shillings four pence the corresponding week last year.

CABLE NOTES.

Canon Boyd Carpenter has been elected Bishop of Ripon.

Gen. di Cesnola's Cyprian antiquities were auctioned yesterday at low prices at London.

The stockholders of the Mexican National Bank have approved the fusion with the Mercantile Bank.

A New York dispatch from Rome says a defalcation has come to light that is so heavy it may unsettle the European markets.

A New York dispatch from London says representations have been made to the Indian Government that wheat can be grown in parts of the country at 15¼ cents per bushel. The Government are so impressed with these representations that they have decided to recommend that $15,000,000 be used to aid and develop cheap railway facilities.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Judge Joshua Tracy, of Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The community was shocked this morning at the announcement of the death of Judge Joshua Tracy, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, which occurred at his residence in this city shortly after 10 o'clock last night, after a brief illness of only a few days. The immediate cause of death was pelvic hematocele, or bloody tumor, the cause of which is ascribed to an acute attack of dysentery a number of years ago and surgical operations, the last one of which before his final illness took place some six years ago, from which time till last Tuesday the deceased has been comparatively free from trouble and in the enjoyment of good health. Wednesday last he consulted Dr. Henry at his office, who advised him to go home and to bed. His condition grew rapidly worse, the patient being seized with hiccough and vomiting, which prevented the taking of nourishment and rapidly wasted away the strength of the patient. Sunday Drs. Henry and Stone decided on an operation, which was performed during the afternoon and resulted in stopping the hiccough and nausea, and some nourishment was administered. The disease, however, had made such headway that medical skill was of no avail, and at ten minutes after 10 o'clock the Judge passed quietly away, surrounded by his sorrowing family and possessed of all his mental faculties to the last. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

[Judge Tracy was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 12, 1825, on a farm, where he lived till the death of his parents. In 1846, at the age of 19, he went to Iowa, his future home. He studied law with Judge M. D. Browning, and was admitted to the bar at Burlington in 1852, and soon gained distinction in his profession. He was elected City Solicitor of Burlington for several terms, and was several times elected to the Legislature. From 1858 to 1869 he was District-Attorney, and from 1869 to 1874 he served on the district bench. In that year he resigned and resumed practice of his profession, being soon after appointed Solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, which position he filled until 1880, when he was elected President. The life and character of the deceased were without blemish, and he always possessed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.]

D. D. Calvin.

GARDEN ISLAND, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—D. D. Calvin, one of the largest forwarders in Canada, and ex-member of the Ontario Legislature for the County of Frontenac, died last night at his home on Garden Island.

[Mr. Calvin was born in the State of New York in 1798, but removed to Canada at an early age. He held the local honors of Reeve of Garden Island and Warden of Frontenac. He was returned a member for Frontenac in the Ontario Legislature in 1868, and held the seat until 1874, when he retired. He was again returned to Parliament in 1875, and sat up to the last session of the late Legislature, when ill-health induced him to retire from his parliamentary duties.]

C. C. Winans.

NEW YORK, May 19.—C. C. Winans, a few years ago a prominent Board of Trade merchant in Chicago, died in Brooklyn this morning of Bright's disease. Mr. Winans latterly occupied an important position on the Erie Railway.

THE FAR WEST.

Spokane Joe, an Indian Outlaw, Likely to Receive His Deserts—Distinguished Visitors.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19.—[Special.]—Spokane Joe, Sub-Chief of the Colville Indians, was arrested some time ago by a military force, brought down from Walla Walla, and turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The Indian is a most notorious outlaw and desperado, having murdered several of his own tribe during the last few years without provocation. Ten days ago, during his trial, the prisoner's counsel filed a demurrer to further proceedings on the ground that the civil court had no competent jurisdiction and that the Indian should be returned to his tribe and be tried by them for his crimes. The court sustained the demurrer, and the desperado will be taken back to Fort Colville and turned over to the tender mercies of his tribe. Summary justice will doubtless be dealt out according to the Indian notion of vengeance. The case has attracted much attention, being the first instance of the kind known in the judicial annals of the Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—Marquis Normanby, the Governor of Victoria, Australia, and the Marchioness were among the passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived last night.

RUSSELL SAGE.

Almost a Riot at the Offices of the Great Maker of Privileges.

Summonses and Offers of Compromise—The Broker's Doors Opened to Members of the Stock Exchange.

New York *Herald*, May 17: The run on Russell Sage, which began Thursday, was continued yesterday with such increased excitement that at times there seemed to be a pitched battle between his clerks and his creditors while three policemen stood by to see fair play and act as general referees. Before 9 o'clock the holders of Mr. Sage's privileges began to gather before the doors of his office on the second floor of No. 71 Broadway, and within half an hour the line of brokers, speculators, business-men, clerks, and messenger boys extended through the corridor and half-way down the stairs.

At twenty minutes before 10 Mr. Sage appeared and hurriedly pushed his way into his private office, whither he was followed by exhortations to "Hold up his head," "Look lively," and "Do the square thing."

The crowd then laughed and pushed forward with such a rush that the line was broken, and then every one tried to get as near the door as possible. The result of these efforts was that before 10 o'clock the hallway and the stairs were blocked with struggling men and boys, who soon began to lose their temper. Just before 10 the senior member of the firm of Lockwood & Co., bankers and brokers, of Exchange court, forced his way to the door and began to hammer on it with his gold-headed cane. It was at length opened about an inch, and the nose and one eye of a clerk became visible.

THREATENED WITH THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

"Tell Mr. Sage," said Mr. Lockwood, "that if his doors are not opened by 10 o'clock I'll notify the Stock Exchange! He knows as well as I do that he is violating its rules in excluding us."

The door was closed with a bang, and, although Mr. Lockwood resumed the tattoo upon it, it remained like unto the door of a tomb for the next five minutes, at the end of which time, it being after 10 o'clock—the hour for opening the Stock Exchange—he retreated down-stairs, muttering inaudible threats.

"It's 10 o'clock! Come, open the doors!" yelled the crowd, encouraged by Mr. Lockwood's declaration of war, and forthwith began a scene which, lasting until 3 in the afternoon, has never before occurred at the office of any member of the New York Stock Exchange. Each of the three doors which open into the corridor from Mr. Sage's offices were attacked by the impatient throng, which made vigorous efforts to burst them open. But the clerks inside "held the fort," and a telegram was dispatched to the Liberty street station-house asking for assistance.

CRASHING THROUGH A DOOR.

The greatest enthusiasm among the attacking forces was noticeable at the nearest door to the head of the stairs, where, after a number of attempts to force the lock had been made in vain, decisive action was taken by James S. Lehmaier, a lawyer, of No. 132 Nassau street. He ceased his argument with the knob, and the next minute the upper part of the door, which was of glass painted white, fell inward with a crash. A cheer arose from the crowd, while the clerks hastily scattered to avoid the falling pieces of glass. Mr. Lehmaier was about to reach through and unlock the door when three policemen arrived. They forced their way up the stairs and through the hall to the door where Mr. Lehmaier was standing and stopped him from taking further violent measures. The lawyer, however, would not retreat, but, bracing himself against the door-jamb, defied the officers.

"I'm here as a lawyer with a summons, which I'm going to serve on Mr. Sage," said he, "and you will have to carry me away if I go before I do it."

"He smashed the glass in—arrest him, officer!" cried one of the clerks, appearing at the breach in the door.

"But I didn't do it intentionally; it was a clear accident, as I can prove by these gentlemen," said the lawyer, and he was immediately corroborated by everybody, even those in the lower hall.

Mr. Lehmaier then said that his client, who is a customer of Schafer Brothers, the bankers, in the Drexel Building, had presented a number of privileges made by Mr. Sage to him Wednesday, together with the customary notice that he (the customer) would expect from Mr. Sage the next day—Thursday—whatever profit might have accrued from them. He had called Thursday, when his privileges and the notice had been thrown back at him over the partition. He then began suit against Mr. Sage for the amount he claimed, which was $15,000, and now wanted to serve the summons.

As a majority of the brokers and speculators had met, so they said, with the same treatment as Mr. Lehmaier's client, they prevailed by force of numbers in the verbal argument which followed with the policemen, who finally gave up the discussion and stationed themselves near the door to prevent any one from crawling through the broken glass of the door.

In a short time the besieged clerks began to feel hungry, it being near to lunch-time. After much deliberation the end door down the hall was opened just enough to let the smallest clerk get out to buy sandwiches.

INTO THE BREACH.

The crowd then, led by an athletic broker from Exchange place, pressed into the opening between the jamb and the door, and prevented the door from closing. Then a lawyer, who said he was from Baltimore, succeeded in working half of his body into the room. He was stopped by the united forces of the clerks, who held the door and the policeman, who held his coat-tails. The small clerk in the meantime procured a large package of sandwiches outside and tried to make his way back up the stairs to the door. His appeals for "room" were greeted with derisive shouts from the crowd.

"Do you suppose we'll let a package of sandwiches go in there to Sage when there are $1,000,000 worth of stocks waiting out here which he won't take?" asked a broker as he helped the clerk down-stairs again.

"I didn't come here yesterday nor today to offer any 'puts' to Sage because I thought he was going to fail," said one broker who had tried in vain to see Mr. Sage since Thursday morning, "but because, in my judgment, the market had gone so low that it would be wise for me to take the profit which was then in my privilege. I have been kept out here in the hall for two days, however, and now the market has changed and my profit is slipping rapidly away from me. Yet I cannot help myself, and must wait for Mr. Sage to fulfill his contract with me just when he gets ready. Most of these men here are in the same fix as I am and have lost thousands of dollars because Sage would not stamp their puts and calls yesterday and the day before."

WHAT A PRIVILEGE IS.

"What do you mean by stamping their puts and calls?" asked the *Herald* reporter; "what is a stock privilege?"

"Here is a blank put," answered the broker as he took from his pocketbook a piece of paper similar to a bank check. The following is a verbatim copy:

> NEW YORK, ——, 188
> For value received, the bearer may deliver me on one day's notice —— shares of the —— stock of the, —— railroad company, at —— per cent, any time in —— days from date.
> The undersigned is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time.
> Expires ——— 188
> ——M.

"Now, for example," the broker continued, "suppose that one month ago I had thought that the stock market was going lower and that within two months' time I could buy Lake Shore cheaper than I could then, and suppose that, acting on this belief, I had gone to Russell Sage, who was then the largest dealer in puts and calls, and offered him $200 for the privilege of 'putting' or selling to him at any time within the next sixty days 100 shares of Lake Shore at the price for which it was then selling on the day I made him this offer. If he had accepted my bid of $200 he would have filled in the above blank so that it would read as follows:

> NEW YORK, April 15, 1884.
> For value received the bearer may deliver me, on one day's notice, 100 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Shore Railway Company, at ninety-eight (98) per cent any time in sixty (60) days from date. The undersigned is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time.
> Expires June 14, 1884, quarter past 3 p. m.
> RUSSELL SAGE.

HOW THE PROFIT IS MADE.

"Now, if I had bought such a put from Mr. Sage the 15th of last month," said the broker, "I should probably have taken advantage of the contract today, bought in 100 shares of Lake Shore at, say 85, and 'put' it or delivered it to him. He would then be bound by his 'put' or contract to take the stock from me at one day's notice and pay me the price specified in the contract, which is 98. This would leave me a net profit on the transaction of $1,100. On the other hand, suppose it had been a 'bull' market for the last thirty days, and I had bought a 'call' on Lake Shore instead of a 'put.' Here is a blank 'call':

> NEW YORK, ——, 188
> For ——, received the bearer may call on me for —— shares of the —— stock of the —— railroad company, at —— per cent, any time in —— days from date.
> The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time.
> Expires ————, 188
> ——M.

"This, when filled in and signed by him, would read in this way:

> NEW YORK, April 15, 1884.
> For value received the bearer may call on me for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company at ninety-eight (98) per cent any time in sixty (60) days from date.
> The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time.
> Expires June 15, 1884.
> 3:15 p. m. RUSSELL L. SAGE.
> ——$.

"If Lake Shore had risen to 111 during the last thirty days I could have called for 100 shares from Mr. Sage at 98 and sold it in the market for 111, leaving a profit of $1,100.

ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

"But, you see, those words on the 'put' 'on one day's notice' are what have caused the greater part of this trouble. Yesterday Sage began to refuse the stock delivered to him on his 'puts,' and claimed one day's notice, as stated in the 'put.' In order to show that he had received the one day's notice he compelled every one to pass in their 'puts' with a written notice that the holder intended to deliver the stock to him today. He then stamped the 'put' and returned it to the owner, who, if he had been able to get in today, could perhaps have gotten his money. But out of the 500 who applied here yesterday not one in ten succeeded in getting his 'put' stamped, and a still smaller number succeeded in doing so today. So you see that Mr. Sage has succeeded so far, by these decidedly peculiar methods, in not accepting one-twentieth of the stock which, if he had been dealing in the fair and regular way, would have been put to him."

TO MAKE A TEST CASE.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. D. K. Willard, a well-known broker, followed by Mr. W. K. Lummis, the Acting President of the Stock Exchange, appeared upon the scene. Mr. Willard at once demanded admittance to Mr. Sage's office.

"I'm going to make this a test case," said he, angrily, as he shook his card in the face of one of the clerks. "I am a member of the Stock Exchange, and by its rules no member has the right to exclude another member during business hours. Now, if I'm not admitted here at once I'll have Mr. Russell Sage expelled from the board or know the reason why."

"That's exactly what I say," said a broker beside him, who at once thrust his card through the door, announced himself as J. S. James, and demanded admittance according to the rules. At this moment Mr. Lummis reached the door and also demanded admittance. This was at length granted and he disappeared into the private office. When he came out three minutes later it was announced that members of the exchange would be admitted, and that all others wishing to transact business could do so through the hole in the broken glass at the other door.

"I don't want you to mention my name," said a broker to a *Herald* reporter, as he pressed forward to avail himself of the permission to enter, "but I can say positively that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has been considering this outrageous conduct of Mr. Sage, and gave President Lummis authority to threaten him with suspension, if not expulsion, from the exchange if he did not open his doors to us; and that is what frightened him into doing it."

One by one the brokers were now admitted through the centre door, but the majority came out again, after protracted conferences with Mr. Sage, with countenances expressing considerable disgust.

OFFERS TO COMPROMISE.

At the other door a speculator, who held a "put" on Northwest at 110 was the first to apply at the hole in the glass. At the time he offered his "put" there Northwest was selling at 101, which made $900 due him from Mr. Sage. Mr. Sage, however, refused to pay the full difference between the "put price" and the "market price," and offered to compromise for $600.

This was an example of almost all the transactions which took place from that time until 3 o'clock. About 60 per cent of the amount due at the time the privileges were presented was offered to their holders by Mr. Sage. A few refused to accept and went away, but the greater number accepted and took what they could get.

"I don't say that Sage is not safe. I suppose he is," said a broker who had just taken $3,000, although over $4,000 was due him at the market price; "but I don't like this funny business, and want to get my money out of here, though in doing so I am forced to submit to what looks to me very much like highway robbery."

At 2 o'clock, when the crowd was the thickest, it being just before "delivery time," Mr. Peters, of Peters, Wetmore & Schenck, No. 24 New street, refused to accept any compromise, and made a formal tender of the stock which Mr. Sage had contracted to take on the "puts" he held, and threatened to sell the stock out under the rules if it was not accepted. It was refused, after some consultation inside, during which the lawyer from Baltimore, who refused to give his name to the reporters, forced his way into the central room. The clerks tried to eject him, and an exciting struggle followed, in which the police declined to interfere. Mr. Lehmaier and Mr. Dos Passos also succeeded in getting in, but were finally carried out, together with the gentleman from Baltimore and his client, who had gone to his assistance. This was the last exciting skirmish of the day, the lawyers going away with the evident intention of resorting to other means to obtain their rights.

MR. SAGE SAYS HE WILL PAY ALL.

After 3 o'clock the *Herald* reporter was admitted to see Mr. Sage, who was seated at his desk in the private office signing a number of checks.

"What was the reason of the trouble today?" he repeated, while the smile with which he had greeted his questioner gave place to a look of wonder. "Why, what trouble do you mean? There has been no trouble as far as I know. Some ill-considered people have been making a noise out there trying to get me to take stock from them which was not due until tomorrow. Of course, when 500 hundred people want to be paid at once twelve clerks are hardly equal to the task. Still, there has been no trouble worth mentioning."

"How soon do you think your clerical force can attend to all the holders of your privileges who want to deliver stock to you, Mr. Sage?"

"Well, I should say by tomorrow or the next day certainly. It is simply absurd for any one to think for a moment that I will not pay every cent which I owe."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Victim Is Mrs. Hopkins Morgan, a Widow Living Alone Near Cambria, Wis.

CAMBRIA, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—This village was startled this morning by the announcement of the brutal murder Saturday night of Mrs. Hopkins Morgan, a widow about 65 years of age, living in a secluded location about one mile west. The circumstances are peculiar and render the tragedy very mysterious. Hopkins Morgan was an eccentric Welshman who came to the vicinity some twenty-five years ago. He raised a family of two boys and three girls. One of the boys was killed in an accident several years ago. Soon afterwards Morgan made a will giving all his real estate to his other son, John, and his personal property in money, mortgages, etc., to his wife. The other heirs contested the will and a bitter lawsuit followed. The will was sustained, however, and Mrs. Morgan surrendered the farm to John and moved on to a small place fully a mile distant. She lived upon the interest of the money and mortgages, but lived alone, having no neighbors and few callers. Recently the principal of some of her indebtedness was paid, and as no bank was convenient of access she may have had from $5,000 to $10,000 in her possession.

The first news of her death came from her son John, who reported that he found her early Sunday morning lying dead in the cellar, her skull horribly crushed, and the club with which the deed was done lying beside her. The house gave evidence of having been thoroughly ransacked, and no money or other valuable property was found. The singularity of her body being found in the cellar with the instrument of death beside it excites comment. There were no marks of a struggle there, and apparently none elsewhere, unless it might be in the general disarrangement of the interior of the house.

The fact that the place is isolated, being at least eighty rods from any other dwelling and standing beside the railroad, gave rise to a theory of the work of tramps, but this is dispelled by the fact that a mere handful of people could have known of the money she possessed, and the further fact that no suspicious characters have been lately seen in this region. There are the gravest suspicions concerning the author of the tragedy. What the action will be cannot be stated or surmised, but if the theory which generally holds sway is correct there has been the most foul and unnatural of all murders committed, and no pains will be spared to bring the criminal to his deserts. John, the only surviving son, who brought the knowledge of the murder, is about 30 years of age, and it is said can neither read nor write. Being the only heir excepting his mother, he had full knowledge of her plans and was her most frequent visitor. His conduct since the murder, however, has not been such as to excite suspicion.

EIGHTEEN BOYS POISONED.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 19.—A horrible case of wholesale poisoning by hemlock took place near this place today. Eighteen boys, after playing a game of base-ball, started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of the deadly hemlock instead. The boys ate freely, and all were taken violently ill. Two died almost immediately, five are in a critical condition, and others are suffering more or less from the poison.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 19.—[Special.]—Samuel Hawthorne, who has been twice convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary and had his case reversed each time by the Supreme Court, was today admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 19.—The annual session of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. met today. The Grand Lodge will meet tomorrow in the opera-house. About 800 delegates have already arrived.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

POLICE PLUG PREMIUMS.

For the return of the Tin Tags on each plug of Police Plug Chewing Tobacco, the following Premiums will be given:

To the Policeman, Letter Carrier, Fireman and Citizen returning the largest number, each a FINE
GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH
These four Watches are now on exhibition in the window of
GILES BRO. & CO.
S. E. Cor. State and Washington Sts., Chicago.

To the Policeman, Letter Carrier, Fireman and Citizen returning the second largest number, each a
HANDSOME TRIPLE-PLATED TEA SET & SALVER
These four Tea Sets are now on exhibition in the windows of
MERIDEN BRITTANNIA CO.
154 State Street, Chicago.

To the Policeman, Letter Carrier, Fireman and Citizen returning the third largest number, each a
FINE IMPORTED LYONS SILK DRESS PATTERN
for their WIVES or SWEETHEARTS.
These four Silk Dress Patterns are now on exhibition in the windows of
SCHLESINGER & MAYER,
S. E. Cor. State and Madison Sts., Chicago.

To the Policeman, Letter Carrier, Fireman and Citizen returning the fourth largest number, each a HANDSOME
$40 SUIT
Made to order by the Great Clothing House of
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
S. E. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts., Chicago.

To the Policeman, Letter Carrier, Fireman and Citizen returning the fifth largest number, each a
SILK HAT
These four Silk Hats are now on exhibition in the windows of
L. F. W. AREND & CO.
Successors to A. Bishop & Co.,
158 State Street, Chicago.

☞ The tin tags must be returned to the Wholesale Agents, 43 River St., Chicago, on JULY FIRST (not before or after), and must be neatly done up in a sealed package, with the name and address of the sender, and the number of tags contained in the package, plainly marked on the outside, and stating whether policeman, letter carrier, fireman or citizen. No attention will be paid to packages not securely done up, or not plainly marked as directed. In the *Chicago Daily News* and *Times* and *Milwaukee Daily Sentinel*, will be published the names of those entitled to the premiums. In addition to its being the BEST Chewing Tobacco, it will PAY to

CHEW POLICE

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.

We have now a choice and complete assortment of these goods, and, wishing to reduce our stock, will offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to those purchasing previous to 15th June.

India Shawls having advanced over 33⅓ per cent since our recent importations, this is an opportunity which may not occur again in some years.

P. S.--Any of our out-of-town customers wishing to purchase India Shawls and not finding it convenient to make us a visit, we will be glad to send them for inspection, subject to approval.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Astonishing Reductions.

Ladies' Summer Silk Suits.
$12.00 Suits reduced from $18.00.
15.00 " " " 22.00.
16.00 " " " 25.00.
The above are all this Spring's purchases.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,
In Tricot, Ladies' Cloth, and Flannel,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Cashmere Combination Suits
$6.75, reduced from $12.00.
8.75, " " 15.00.
9.75, " " 18.00.
12.50, " " 25.00.
15.00, " $30 & 35.00.

200 Gingham Suits,
Worth from $3.50 to $6.00,
Your Choice for $1.95.

Jerseys! Jerseys!
Blk. All-Wool Braided Jerseys, $2.50
Worth $4.00.
Blk. All-Wool Jerseys, $1.50
Worth $3.00.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BUY YOUR
CARPETS,
Parlor Suit, Chamber Suit,
EASY CHAIR, &c.,
From the well-known house for lowest prices of
N. BARSALOUX
211 State-st.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES GRACELAND CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT FUND,
CHICAGO, May 19, 1884.
Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the lot-owners in Graceland Cemetery held Wednesday, May 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock, at the Safety-Deposit Vault rooms under First National Bank for the purpose of electing a Trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Erastus S. Williams.
GEO. C. WALKER,
Secretary.

TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JACOB KAUFFMAN,
late of Manheim Township, Lancaster County Pennsylvania, deceased.
You are hereby notified that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, in the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or value the real estate of the above-named Jacob Kauffman, deceased, situated in East Hempfield and Manheim Townships in the county and State aforesaid, on the premises on Friday the 20th day of June, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where you may attend if you see proper.
Sheriff's office, JOHN H. HIGH,
Lancaster, Pa., May 17, 1884. Sheriff.

DR. KITTREDGE.

His Statements About Chicago Prostitution Energetically Denied.

The Mayor Says There Are Not More Than Five Thousand Such Women, All Told.

Correspondents Who Deny the Doctor's Accuracy, and Clamor for the Evidence.

MAYOR HARRISON.

HE IS EMPHATIC IN HIS DENIAL OF THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENTS.

Mayor Harrison sat in his whirligig chair yesterday afternoon, with his winter overcoat buttoned closely around him, and his old slouch hat upon his head. He was busily engaged in reading something when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE inquired if he had seen the remarks of Dr. Kittredge on Sunday racing and the morals of the city.

"Yes," replied the Mayor; "does he still claim that there are 30,000 prostitutes in the city?"

"He does."

"It is false."

"Have you anything to say about it?"

By this time there was quite an audience in the Mayor's private room, the Corporation Counsel standing in the doorway waiting for his Honor to reply.

Wheeling around in his chair the Mayor said: "I'll simply say that it is an outrageous slander on the City of Chicago; a slander that a clergyman who should remember the commandment, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' should not utter even for the sake of an argument. If Dr. Kittredge will put his ear close to mine I will say to him: 'Be thou chaste as ice and pure as snow thou canst not escape calumny. Get thou to a nunnery, Dr. Kittredge, get thou to a nunnery.' Dr. Kittredge is not free from calumny himself, and if he will come to me I will tell him privately what I mean. It is a small matter what he may say about me, but I will fight him about the slander to the city. He says there are 30,000 prostitutes in Chicago. To show the absurdity of his claim I will quote a few figures. There are 600,000 people in Chicago—200,000 under 15 years of age and 400,000 over 15 years. Of these there are over 210,000 males and 190,000 females. There are at least 10,000 females over 50 years of age. That reduced the females between the ages of 15 and 50 to 180,000, which is a large estimate. Under the age of 15 prostitutes are rare. Over 50 prostitution does not pay very well, and besides it is a fact that the calling of a prostitute shortens life. There are very few who reach 45 years of age. The old women are given to keeping houses.

"In Chicago there are less than 100 keepers of houses of ill-fame. Statistics based on the best information of the police show that there are less than 1,000 keepers and inmates of houses of prostitution. The actual figures given are 926. Where do the other 29,000 come from. The police can't find 1,000. The 29,000 therefore must be women who pass as respectable, and who associate with respectable people and go to church Sunday.

"According to his statement there are 30,000 women between 15 and 50 who are impure. This would make every sixth woman between those ages in the city a prostitute. How can our wives and daughters walk the streets and ride in the cars if this is the case? None but a crank would have made such a statement. No man who has any regard for the truth would have uttered such a slander. It's an insult to our city and a calumny on our women. If there are 926 bad women, as positively stated by the police, and 4,000 outside who do not live in the houses, but in rooms and private residences, it still leaves 25,000 who pass as respectable. Great God! what is the use of the church, what use is there in Dr. Kittredge preaching before a large congregation if a bad Mayor sets a bad example and every sixth woman in the city is a prostitute? In such an event there ought to be a new advent in the world, as the world is going to the —— very fast.

"Dr. Kittredge says I am somewhat responsible for this state of affairs, and yet I am an honored guest in good houses. He and I had a long conversation about running cities, and our views were about the same, and since then I have been a guest at his house, and his little girls have come over in my premises. Dr. Kittredge is a crank. When the Eternal Jehovah made a loud cry for a preacher the echo reached Dr. Kittredge and he answered. I am afraid he has made a mistake in his calling.

"But, seriously, Dr. Kittredge means well, but is encouraged in his actions by the party press. He forgets his duty, and when he goes before an audience he wants to amuse them instead of having them hear the word of God. If he associated more with me he would make a better preacher."

In the report of the sermon of Dr. Kittredge, printed in yesterday's paper, it was stated that the preacher said that the Mayor of this city, who could prevent much of the sin of which he had been speaking, heeded it not, but was an honored guest at the best houses in this city. Yesterday Dr. Kittredge said that he made no reference whatever to the Mayor, and that the report was to that extent an erroneous one. The reporter, however, is equally certain that the preacher did use the language in question, and that his report was an accurate one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WRITER ANALYZES THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENTS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—According to the report which appears in THE TRIBUNE this morning of Dr. Kittredge's sermon last evening the reverend gentleman repeated his statement of the previous Sunday evening, affirming that "there are 30,000 women living in open professional sin in Chicago, and he could prove it." In referring to the criticism upon his previous statement he makes the critic claim that the professionals are found between the ages of 15 and 30, whereas my statement was that few could be found in the ranks under 15 or over 40 years of age. He extends the limit in either direction, so as to include females over 12 and up to 50 years of age. Giving him the benefit of his own figures, let us again apply some arithmetical calculations to them and see how they will stand the test. Those between the ages of 12 and 50 years must form about half of the female population of the city, which in round numbers is 300,000. One in five of all those 150,000 females over 12 and under 50 years of age is "living in open, professional sin." But it is unfortunately true that there are unchaste women outside of the ranks of professionals, and the number of those privately unchaste is without doubt fully as large as the number of professionals. Adding these to the number of professionals we have 60,000 out of 150,000 women publicly or privately unchaste, between the ages of 12 and 50 years—or two out of every five. This is certainly a fearful showing for female chastity in the city. But when we come to apply these calculations to the male sex the case is still worse. Those who have made a study of the subject estimate that every professional receives patronage and support from at least five men, and this is probably a low estimate. This will require for the 30,000 professionals the patronage of 150,000 of the male sex, which, as the sexes are about equal in this city, will include every male between the ages of 12 and 50 years, ministers included. There is no escape for the latter class except in the possibility that their quota is supplied from the ranks of the boys under 12 or old men over 50 years of age. It is true that a portion of the patronage of the professionals comes from strangers and persons only temporarily in the city. But their number is fully offset by resident males who sustain illicit relations with females privately unchaste but not "living in open professional sin." While according to the Doctor's figures it is possible that three out of five of the female sex in Chicago between the age of 12 and 50 may be chaste, chastity, if found at all in the male sex, must be sought among the boys under 12 or old men over 50 years of age. These conclusions are not only legitimate from the Doctor's premises, but are unavoidable. If true, they reveal a condition of social rottenness that would have disgraced Sodom. Mormonism with its polygamous marriages is purity itself in comparison with it.

The statement that women up to 50 years of age are professionals is a little remarkable, in view of the well-established facts that the average life of the courtesan, after entering upon her professional career, does not exceed eleven years, and that it is rare that a woman becomes a courtesan after reaching the age of 30. The Doctor's statement would imply that such a life is favorable to longevity instead of the contrary, as has always been taught and as facts demonstrate. Now, this statement of Dr. Kittredge that "there are 30,000 women in Chicago living in open professional sin," with the inevitable conclusions as set forth above, is either true or false. If false, it is a gross slander upon the people of Chicago. While the slander of a city is not like that of an individual, an actionable offense before the courts, its moral quality is the same. But Dr. Kittredge says his statements are true, and he can prove them. Then he is in duty bound to furnish the proof or retract them. The reiteration that they are true unaccompanied by proof cannot be accepted as evidence. O. C. GIBBS.

HE WANTS THE PROOF.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your paper this morning again quotes the Rev. A. E. Kittredge as saying that Chicago had 30,000 or more women living in open prostitution. You quote him as stating that "there were 30,000 women living in open professional sin in Chicago, and he could prove it." If he made this statement I for one do not believe it to be true. I do not believe there are 5,000 such women in Chicago. If our population is 600,000, and if half of it are females, Chicago would have about 300,000, including female infants. Exclude children under 12 and women over 50, to take the ages mentioned by the Reverend Doctor, and we probably do not have 200,000 women in Chicago. But 30,000 would be one in every six or seven of the entire female population of Chicago between the ages mentioned. Does any sensible, thoughtful man believe that every sixth or seventh woman he meets in the whole City of Chicago is a prostitute? The man that thinks so would better try the experiment of accosting them. Dr. Kittredge also says he can "prove it." Now, I for one want the proof. If this is so, the respectable people of Chicago want to know it. If it is not so, they ought to know that their city has been slandered. As a Republican and Presbyterian I want the "proof." Respectfully,

THOMAS A. BANNING.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, variable winds, slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi, fair weather, variable winds, stationary temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, light local showers, variable winds, southerly in the southern part, stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Section 6, Charlotte, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, and Alpena.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.88	63	S.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.96	73	N.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.71	68	S.	Th'n'g.	*
Fort Smith	29.92	68	....	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.91	76	E.	Clearing	0
New Orleans	29.98	76	N. W.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.89	74	E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.87	61	W.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	29.87	58	W.	Clear.	.01
Louisville	29.89	60	S. W.	Clear.	0
Memphis	29.96	68	....	Clear.	0
Nashville	29.95	65	N. W.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	29.71	59	S.	L. rain.	.18
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.63	60	S.	Cloudy.	.05
Cleveland	29.66	54	W.	L. rain.	1.13
Detroit	29.64	54	W.	Cloudy.	.11
Erie	29.60	60	S.	Clear.	.04
Oswego	29.70	66	S.	Cloudy.	.01
Port Huron	29.58	56	W.	L. rain.	.06
Rochester, N. Y.	29.68	68	S.	L. rain.	.01
Sandusky	29.70	55	W.	Cloudy.	.45
Toledo	29.69	56	W.	Clear.	.60
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.61	51	N. W.	L. rain.	.28
Chicago	29.80	57	N. E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.80	46	N. E.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	29.71	48	N. W.	Fair.	.03
Grand Haven	29.76	48	W.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.74	48	N. W.	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	29.76	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	29.66	46	W.	Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.96	63	N. W.	Clear.	0
Davenport	29.81	61	N. W.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	29.81	65	W.	Clear.	0
Keokuk	29.85	62	....	Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.73	61	S. W.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.69	61	N.	Clear.	*
St. Louis	29.92	66	W.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	29.70	61	S.	Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill.	29.89	59	W.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.86	66	S. W.	Clear.	0
Omaha	29.78	66	S.	Cloudy.	0
Yankton	29.59	70	S. W.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.74	56	N.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.80	49	N. W.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.74	44	N.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.76	62	S. E.	Cloudy.	.06
Deadwood	29.75	51	S. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.74	62	N. W.	Th'n'g.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.70	61	N. W.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	29.80	63	S.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.65	65	S. E.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.77	40	N. W.	Clear.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g.	29.69	42	N. E.	Fair.	0
Kingston	29.68	60	S. E.	Cloudy.	.10
Medicine Hat	29.88	45	N.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	29.56	59	S. E.	Cloudy.	*
Quappelle	29.73	45	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	29.82	38	N. E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.52	60	....	Cloudy.	.31
Toronto	29.62	52	S.	L. rain.	.14
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.82	..	S. E.	Fair.	.05
Helena	29.74	59	W.	Cloudy.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.64	61	N. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.6-	61	S.	Cloudy.	0
Little Rock	29.96	68	....	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.71	..	N. W.	Th'n'g.	*
Stockton	29.85	64	S. E.	†L. rain.	.15

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.822	59.3	89	S. W.	8	.01	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.573	58.6	83	N. W.	11	.....	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.688	58.2	71	N. W.	12	.....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.729	61.6	62	N. W.	6	*	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.780	52.4	70	N. E.	3	.....	Clear.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 63.6.
Minimum temperature, 55.4.
Meandaily barometer, 29.683.
Meandaily thermometer, 58.3.
Meandaily humidity, 77.

The Village of Tarlton, O., Swept by a Severe Storm.

COLUMBUS, O., May 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited the Village of Tarlton, Pickaway County, this afternoon. About thirty houses were unroofed, being nearly the entire village. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and a man named Karschner dangerously hurt by the falling of a blacksmith shop.

The same storm passed the vicinity of Lancaster, Fayette County, where several buildings were unroofed and the amphitheatre at the fair-grounds and the race-course destroyed. Several horses were killed by falling barns.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Additional Particulars of the Reasons for His Self-Destruction.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—This community was much surprised and grieved today by the announcement that Mr. Alexander White, of this city, had committed suicide by shooting himself at Sherburne, N. Y., this forenoon. Mr. White had been here since about Oct. 1 last, in the grain and provision brokerage business, but in that time he had made many friends. He was believed to be a man of comfortable means, of good habits and business prospects, and especially fortunate in his domestic and social relations. THE TRIBUNE correspondent noted the rumor that he had dropped $125,000 in Wall street as a reason for his act, and investigated. It was learned that he had but $20,000 or $25,000 of capital of his own; that he was by nature and habit a bear, that he did but a small business, was shrewd and of late very successful, and so that rumor was dismissed as improbable, especially when it was learned further that he had not been to New York City at all. Further search revealed the fact that about thirty days ago his only daughter, about 17 years old, very suddenly and unexpectedly to him married a hotel man from Leavenworth, Kas. It was reported that the mother was not here at the time, that both parents opposed the union, that the father forgave the daughter, but the mother had not. She was in Sherburne visiting and went there with her little son before the wedding. While the father tried to make the best of it, he brooded over the wedding and grew very melancholy. He went from here two weeks ago today to Chicago, and from there to Leavenworth to see his daughter. He left there Thursday last for the East, and arrived at Sherburne Saturday evening last. What further occurred, or what motive he had for self-destruction, can only be guessed at here. His friends here believe that melancholy was the cause.

NOT LYNCHED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—[Special.]—A private letter from Howard County states that the report of the lynching of the two Pope boys and Kuykendall was false. The Sheriff succeeded in reaching the Lockesboro Jail with them. Although the jail is strongly guarded, it is thought they will yet be lynched.

ALUMNI BANQUETS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—The Princeton alumni had a great crowd at their banquet at the Adelphi Hotel tonight, and the alumni of Auburn Seminary follow them with another feast tomorrow night.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

The Revised Book of Discipline Adopted by the Northern Presbyterian Assembly.

Seven Important Officers Elected by the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Philadelphia.

Proceedings of the Southern and Cumberland Presbyterian Assemblies and Other Church Bodies.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Geary, of Oregon, led the devotional meeting preceding the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning. The Rev. Dr. S. Bear, of Brooklyn, made a strong plea for maintaining the truths of the gospel in their entirety.

A telegram was read from the Moderator and Stated Clerk of the Southern General Assembly in session at Vicksburg, conveying fraternal greetings, with a reference to Numbers, vi., 24-25. The Rev. Dr. Stratton, of Mississippi, representing the Southern Assembly, was introduced.

The Presbytery of Chili, recently organized, was recognized and attached to the Synod of New York.

The recent trouble with the former Treasurer of the assembly led to the introduction of a resolution that his successor give bonds in $10,000, with two sureties, and ordering no funds paid except on checks with two signatures. There was a lively running discussion, which resulted in making the Stated Clerk also the Treasurer without bond.

THE FREEDMEN.

The balance of the session was devoted to the report of the Board of Missions to Freedmen. It showed receipts during the year of $102,077, besides $20,335 received and expended in the field. The cash balance is $3,703; expended for missions, $90,016; increase, $6,748. The increase in contributions from colored churches was $7,453 for this work, besides considerable sums for foreign missions and other causes. Of 179 freedmen's churches 169 contributed, the other ten being mostly without pastors or recently organized. The freedmen have also done much in building and repairing churches and school-houses. The board has in its different permanent funds $14,120. It employs 104 ordained ministers, licentiates, and catechists, of whom ninety are colored; also 100 teachers, of whom seventy-three are colored. Eleven churches were organized during the year, and 1,401 communicants added. They have sixty-seven day schools, with 133 teachers and 7,388 pupils. Thirteen new missions were opened. The work has been enlarged, but it is still confined to four Southern States, with missions in four others, while Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri have not been touched.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Allen, Secretary, made a lengthy and interesting address. He said there were 7,000,000 who had been wronged by both church and State. Though seeking advancement, many of them are still superstitious and degraded. They embrace 1,320,000 voters, of whom only 20 per cent can read. Yet they have voice and power in controlling the affairs of the Nation. Many persons fear for the future of this country, and all agree that the elevation and education of the freedmen will increase the security of our institutions. Liberty has been mingled with license, leading them in evil ways. There is danger from their illiteracy and risk of moral corruption. They are here to stay, their decennial increase being 35 per cent to 25 per cent for the whites. The way to avert perils from this source is not in legislation, but in mission work. We must elevate the colored man or he will pull down the white man. Though degraded, the negroes are grand material to work on, like a block of rough marble. They are not aliens. Their birth, language, and sympathies are the same as ours. One hundred thousand of them fought for and under our flag. They are devotional, and kind, and obedient to law. They also show remarkable thrift. They need Christian instruction, and you need to give it to them. If you do not the Roman Catholics will gather them in. The freedmen need instruction to perform skilled labor and money to build school-houses and chapels. Their future and its influence on ours will be what we decree in this formative period. No other mission work comes so close to us, none is so important to us, yet the prayers go up not for them but for the Indians, and the Mormons, the Hindoos, and the Chinese.

Dr. Allen told a number of pungent anecdotes, showing the wit and shrewdness of the freedmen, which he claimed would not do discredit to the keenest Yankee.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Hays submitted the report of the committee on this board, which was highly commendatory.

A COLORED BROTHER SPEAKS.

Addresses followed in a similar strain from the Rev. Dr. Bingham and others, and the session was closed with a speech from the Rev. E. J. Adams, a venerable colored man from the Presbytery of Knox. He said if God had set them free before they were prepared for it, as had been asserted, the Almighty must have been at fault. The freedmen are now in the wilderness, it is said, but if so you must be the Canaanites in the promised land. If that is so and God is with us what will become of you? [Great laughter.] He did not like the name missions to freedmen, as it was a constant reminder of facts degrading to manhood. He said if the colored men had not been robbed by the Freedmen's Bank they would now be self-supporting, and that bank was not smashed by negroes either.

THE REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE ADOPTED.

The discussion was concluded in the afternoon and a popular meeting in behalf of the work among the freedmen was held this evening. It was largely attended, and characteristic speeches were made by a number of colored ministers and others.

The revised Book of Discipline, which has been under consideration, was finally adopted, the requisit number of presbyteries having voted in its favor. This greatly simplifies church trials and relaxes the iron rules which have heretofore prevailed.

The reception of delegates from the Southern Assembly, the letter from the Methodist General Conference, and other matters of correspondence with fraternal churches were set down for Thursday morning.

CYRUS H. M'CORMICK.

A minute was adopted concerning the death of Cyrus H. McCormick, who gave $25,000 to found the Theological Seminary at Chicago and had contributed over $250,000 to other causes in care of the Presbyterian Church.

The committee appointed last year to consider the erection of an assembly hall to hold its meetings permanently in one place, reported. Philadelphia, Washington, and Saratoga are named and an exciting debate is anticipated Saturday, when the report comes up as special order.

METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS.

MISSIONS AMONG ROMAN CATHOLICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—The great interest in the session today of the Methodist Episcopal Conference centered in the election of seven most important officers in the church for the ensuing four years. The seats occupied by delegates were all filled and the galleries and aisles were crowded to their utmost capacity. When the senior Bishop of the church, the Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D., made his appearance on the platform after his severe illness the entire house enthusiastically applauded him.

Bishop Bowman called the conference to order. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. John A. Rietz, of the West German Conference.

On motion of Dr. Crawford the election of the remaining conference officers was made the order of the day.

After the vote was taken and the tellers had retired the Committee on Missions presented the following interesting resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Missionary Committee at its next annual session the subject of the establishing of evangelizing agencies at such places among the Roman Catholic population of this country as they may deem expedient and the appropriation of the necessary moneys for the same, such missions to be administered as foreign missions.

The Rev. Dennis Murphy, of Iowa, advocated the resolution on the ground that Catholics are not given free access to Bible truths.

Dr. Crawford, of New York, condemned the resolution as radical and involving a great change in the policy of the Missionary Society.

Dr. Frampton, of Ohio, moved to strike out the words "Roman Catholic population."

Dr. King moved to strike out the words "to be administered as foreign missions."

These amendments virtually destroyed the character of the resolution, and Oliver Hoyt moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

A vote by raised hands showed that this was carried, but before the result was announced Dr. Vernon, the Superintendent of missions in Italy, secured the floor. He protested that the resolution was not radical, held that there were thousands in the large cities who never hear the word of God, and claimed that it was inconsistent to establish missions in Italy and do no work among those Catholics in this country.

The speech, together with one in the same strain by Dr. Sandford Hurst, changed the opinion of the delegates, who refused to lay the report on the table, rejected both amendments, and adopted the resolution as printed above.

SECRETARIES ELECTED.

When the vote for Missionary Secretaries was announced it was found that there were 370 ballots cast, making 186 necessary for a choice. J. M. Reed had 283 and C. C. McCabe 204, so that both were elected.

For Secretary of the Church Extension Society Dr. A. J. Kynett was elected by 331 votes out of a total of 351.

For Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society Dr. R. S. Rust, the incumbent, received 290 votes out of 344.

For Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society Dr. J. H. Vincent, the incumbent, was reëlected by a vote of 316 out of 325.

OFFICIAL EDITORS.

For editor of the *Quarterly Review* the nominees were: Dr. Daniel Curry, Dr. D. D. Whedon (the present incumbent), Dr. George R. Crooks, and Prof. George Prentice. The total vote was 353, making 177 necessary to a choice. Dr. Curry received 193 votes and was elected. Dr. Wheedon received 69, Dr. Crooks 64, and Prof. Prentice 26. For editor of the *Christian Advocate* Dr. J. M. Buckley, the popular and able incumbent, was the only nominee, and although the conference adjourned before the result was announced his reëlection is a matter of course.

The elections passed off quietly, the greatest interest centering in the successor of the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., Bishop-elect.

The consecration of the Bishops-elect was fixed for Thursday.

The Committee on Missions reported in favor of permission being granted for a division of the South India Conference into two annual conferences during the quadrennium if the exigencies of the case demand it. The report was adopted.

The present week will be principally devoted to the discussion of reports coming from the several standing committees, which have been engaged the last two weeks in preliminary work.

[The Rev. Charles C. McCabe, D. D., who was elected to fill the vacancy, was born in Athens, O., Oct. 11, 1836. He was converted when only 8 years of age. After receiving an education in the Ohio Wesleyan University he joined the Ohio Conference in 1860. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as Chaplain in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained four months. In 1868 he was appointed agent of the Church Extension Society, and subsequently became Assistant Corresponding Secretary. For several years he has been engaged in raising funds for the erection of churches on the frontier.

The Rev. John M. Reed, D. D., the senior Secretary elected yesterday, was born in New York in 1820, graduated from college in 1839, joined the conference in 1844, and has served as editor of the *Christian Advocate* and *Northwestern Advocate*. He has been a delegate to every conference since 1856.

The Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., the new editor-elect of the *Quarterly Review*, has been one of the prominent writers for the church for years. He has published a "Life of Wycliffe," "The Metropolitan City of America," and a "Life of Bishop Clark." He also edited the writings of the Rev. Dr. James Floy and an edition of Southey's "Life of Wesley."

The Rev. Dr. Buckley is one of the strongest debaters in the church, and ranks high as a lecturer and pulpit orator throughout the country. He helped to prepare the "Judicial Code" for the discipline of the church in 1880.]

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—The Methodist Protestant Conference this morning heard reports from the Board of Missions and the Committee on Publication and Ministerial Education.

An invitation from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Protestants to join the centennial celebration of Methodism in 1884 was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Relations.

The Rev. A. H. Bassett, of Ohio, one of the older members of the church, was introduced and made an address. He spoke of the General Conference of 1842, at which were present nearly all the founders of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Webster, of Maryland, was also introduced. He spoke of the first Methodist Protestant Conference he ever attended at Georgetown, D. C., in 1832. Only two of that body now survive.

On motion of the Rev. William H. Phipps, of Pittsburg, the Chair appointed a Committee on Immorality and Crime, and the paper proposing action for the better observance of the Sabbath-day, offered Saturday, was referred to that committee.

Dr. Zollickoffer, of the committee to compile a hymn-book for the church, reported the work completed and the book was adopted.

The conference then adjourned.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SITTING AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 19.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian General Assembly is still in session here. After much eloquent discussion Houston, Tex., was selected as the place where the next General Assembly will be held, all other nominations having been withdrawn in favor of that place.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, was reappointed Secretary of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, of Geneva, N. Y.; Judge Shields, of St. Louis; and the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Cleveland, fraternal delegates from the Presbyterian Assembly North, finished their labors here today and departed by the train tonight for New Orleans, from whence they will leave for their homes.

Capt. E. C. Carroll invited the assembly to an excursion on the river on one of the steamers of the line he represents. The excursion was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

Tonight the Rev. Dr. Kalopathakes, missionary from Greece, and the missionary from China are delivering addresses on foreign missions.

OTHER BODIES.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church convened this morning. Dr. De Witt, General Superintendent of the Sabbath-schools, read the annual report, which showed the condition of affairs to be flourishing.

A communication from the World's Exposition offering the use of their building for the next assembly was referred to a committee, with thanks.

A motion to publish the Sabbath-school lessons in each issue of the official organ was defeated.

AFRICAN GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—Bishop Short presided in the African General Conference today. Tomorrow general officers will be elected. Senior Bishop Payne is to have a small episcopal district given him, in order to allow him time to finish his work on the history of the church.

Fred Douglass made an address. Douglass said fifty years ago he came down Holliday street in this city barefooted, out at the elbows and knees, and stood looking in the window of the colored druggist (Wells) to draw inspiration from him. He pledged himself to continue to fight in favor of equal rights.

Poison in the blood will nearly always show itself in the spring. If it does not come in the shape of blotches, pimples, eruptions, etc., it causes a dull and heavy feeling, indisposition to exertion, loss of appetite, and a general letting down of the system. Nature at this juncture requires some assistance to help throw off this poison and clean up the organism for the trying summer weather. For this there is nothing better than Swift's Specific.

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other one remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

Suicide of Dr. Hubbell at Medford, Wis.—The Cause for the Act.

MEDFORD, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—S. H. Keeler, Postmaster, and one of the wealthiest citizens here, shot at his wife today on account of suspected illicit intimacy between her and S. B. Hubbell, County Treasurer of this county. An intercepted letter was the immediate cause.

THE SEQUEL.

Dr. Hubbell shot himself through the head here at 7 o'clock this evening, causing instant death. A letter left for J. H. Wheeler gave directions for the funeral. The publication of the Keeler-Hubbell scandal was the cause. Dr. Hubbell was President of the Exchange Bank and County Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE.

The Suicide of Tully H. Smith.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Further telegraphic correspondence with the New Orleans authorities today removed all further doubts, if any existed, as to the fact that the man who was found dead in that city was the missing Tully H. Smith, of Milwaukee. The body was too much decomposed to be embalmed, and this afternoon it was shipped for this city in a metallic case. It is expected to arrive here Wednesday, when it will be taken in charge by the Knights Templar, of which body Mr. Smith was a member.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—[Special.]—Early Thursday morning the body of a man with a bullet-hole in the right temple was found lying on the bevetment at Spanish Fort. He had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The ghastly discovery was made by a fisherman who was walking out along the bridge leading to the pavilions. The body lay straight across the walk, and beside the body was a dog which stood guard over the corpse and disputed the approach of the fisherman. The dog growled and snapped at the living, but the fisherman drove the faithful animal off and approached the prostrate body. He discovered a small orifice in the right temple, from which no blood oozed. Between the feet of the deceased, who lay on his back, was a small Robin Hood seven-shot revolver, and the fisherman, concluding that the man had suicided, notified the officer on duty at the fort. The Coroner was at once notified and Dr. Archinard hurried to the scene. No one in the vicinity nor any of the many that had gazed into the features of the deceased remembered ever to have seen him. The body was that of a white man apparently about 45 years of age and about five feet seven inches high. The face was closely shaven, and on unclosing the eyes a defect was visible in the left eye, and the light brown hair on the head of the deceased was sprinkled with gray. The man had on a black and green double-breasted Prince Albert coat, a pair of black diagonal pants, a white shirt and black tie. In the cuffs of the shirt was a pair of sleeve-buttons, each bearing the design of a whip and horseshoe. In the pockets were a penknife, a carpenter's rule, a pair of spectacles, three new pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of gold buttons, $50.65 in money, a double-case gold watch, No. 13,321, E. Johnson, Liverpool, maker, a return ticket by the Spanish Fort Road and a box of 22-calibre cartridges for the weapon which was found and which had one chamber empty. Dr. Archinard found that death had been caused by a gun-shot wound of the right temple, and that the fatal bullet had ranged obliquely across through the brain, and had lodged behind the left ear, producing almost instant death. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

The body was placed in the hands of an undertaker and, no call being made for it, it was buried Saturday. The Chief of Police received a telegram from Milwaukee making inquiries regarding Mr. Tully H. Smith, a prominent citizen and contractor of that city who had disappeared mysteriously about a week ago. Last Saturday Mrs. Smith received a package at Milwaukee by express, from Mr. Smith in New Orleans. The telegram contained a request that Chief Bachemin institute inquiries at the express office and endeavor to find the man. A description of Smith was given and he was said to have been sightless in the left eye. Capt. Bachemin learned that Smith had transmitted the money to his wife, but this did not satisfy him, and as the peculiarity mentioned about the eye attracted his attention he compared the description with that of the man who had committed suicide at Spanish Fort, and as there was much similarity he concluded that Smith and the unknown suicide were identical. The watch, sleeve-buttons, etc., agreed with the description. Further inquiry satisfied him as to the identity of the man. Mr. Smith made every preparation to commit suicide, destroying his marked handkerchief and cutting off lapel of his shirt which bore his initials, but failed to get away with other things that led to his identification.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 18.—[Special.]—The body of the late Tully H. Smith, of Milwaukee, was disinterred this evening, placed in a metallic coffin, and shipped north by the Jackson Road. Careful search fails to disclose his stopping-place in this city. He did not visit any of the hotels.

The Affairs of M. J. Mendelsohn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Today further executions against M. J. Mendelsohn in favor of Straw, Ellsworth & Co. for $6,704 and Max Landauer for $728 were placed in the hands of Sheriff Bentley. The attachment suits were begun against Mendelsohn last fall in the Circuit Court and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

A Missing Man.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—Theodore Seidel, a traveling salesman for H. Dahlmad for ten or fifteen years, has been mysteriously missing for six months. It is believed he was murdered out West somewhere.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Mr. Richard Muckle Would Take It if He Could Get It.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—A reporter tonight interviewed Mr. Richard Muckle regarding the rumor that he was to be Mr. Sargent's successor as Minister to Berlin. Muckle said: "I was very much surprised when I first saw the statement that I might be sent to Berlin. It was taken up by the papers, and I received very kind notices of the press all over the country. The most probable way to account for the supposition that I may be Mr. Sargent's successor is the possible influence I may have with the German Government. I have had very satisfactory correspondence at times with Bismarck and I have been honored with the decoration of the Red Legion, the second in rank in the German Empire. The United States has been losing millions of dollars by the prohibition of the export of hogs to Germany and it may be possible that I might be of service in removing the ban. That is a question of the future, however. As I understand it Germany wants me, and the President may see fit to satisfy its wish."

"When do you suppose the appointment will be made, whoever goes to Berlin?"

"I have it from a friend in Washington that President Arthur will make no important changes in offices till after the Chicago Convention."

"Should you be tendered the Mission what disposition would you make of the matter?"

"You may say that I would give it my most serious consideration."

THE RIVER'S VICTIM.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—The body of the woman found in the quicksand in the river near the city last evening at first was supposed to be that of Mrs. Gen. Proudfit, but has been identified as the remains of a middle-aged woman who was for several days seen wandering about the levee in the lower part of the city.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Arrived—The Frisia, from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Arrived—The Lord Gough, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 19.—Arrived out—The Baltic, Westernland, and Nebraska, from New York.

JOURNALISTIC.

CANTON, Miss., May 18.—[Special.]—It is stated that the Hon. H. D. Money, Congressman from the Fourth District of Mississippi, has with others organized a joint-stock company to publish a Democratic newspaper at San Francisco, Cal., and that Mr. Money, who was an editor when first elected to Congress in 1875, will be the editor-in-chief of the new enterprise.

HIS SEVENTY-TWO CHILDREN.

London *Truth*: I referred lately to a case of triplets in Scotland. But this is nothing in comparison with the prolificness of a Russian, according to the following extract from the *Scots Magazine*, March, 1755: "There was lately presented to the Empress of Russia a laboring man who has had two wives, the first of whom brought him four times four children at a birth, seven times three, and ten times two. The second wife has lain-in seven times; the first time she brought forth three children and the other six times two. The whole number of children by the two wives amounts to seventy-two."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HOW DID HE DIE?

THE POLICE INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS SURROUNDING THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF CHARLES DEAN.

The police are investigating what are deemed suspicious circumstances in connection with the death of Charles Dean, whose body was found Saturday morning in the alley at the rear of No. 388 South Oakley avenue, the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth. Deceased was 88 years of age, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from old age. But persons residing in that vicinity profess to doubt the correctness of the verdict, which they openly criticised. This becoming known to the police, Officers Kelly and Hefferman were detailed to investigate the origin of these rumors. They say that Dean went to live with his daughter last November and remained with her until the time of his death. He was reported possessed of a considerable property and in accordance with an often expressed desire had arranged to leave last Friday for a farm he owned near Peotone, this State, where he intended to make his future home. His daughter and her husband, it is said, opposed this project, and when the vehicle that was to convey his effects to the depot arrived at the house they drew the old man from the porch into the house, where they remained quite a while. When at length he appeared in the rear yard he was trembling with emotion, as though he had passed through a tempestuous ordeal. He sat down and buried his face in his hands. Nothing more was seen of him by the neighbors until his body was discovered the following morning by Forbes, a milkman. Friday night Woodworth reported the disappearance of his father-in-law at the West Lake Street Station, and, it is said, made a pretense of searching with a lantern the alley where the body was found. Rumors are said to be prevalent as to the treatment received by the old man from Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, and the finger of suspicions is said to suggest the possibility of foul play at their hands. The police say the following persons claim to possess important evidence bearing upon the case, which they refuse to divulge until brought before a proper tribunal: Mrs. Watson, No. 378, John Jacobs, No. 383, and Mr. Willis, No. 386 South Oakley avenue and Charles Limberger, No. 26 Campbell Park. Further investigations will be made, and it is thought by the police will develop sensational features.

PUGILISTIC.

DALTON WINS A DOUBTFUL VICTORY OVER JEM GOODE.

Fully 3,000 people gathered at Battery D last night to witness Parson Davies' athletic entertainment, the special card being the five-round glove contest between Capt. James Dalton, of Chicago, and Jem Goode, the English pugilist. This meeting was the last on the program. Mike McDonald acted as time-keeper and Tom Chandler as referee. In the first round Goode knocked Dalton under the ropes, but waited for him to regain his feet. During the remainder of the round neither had the best of it. In the second round there were no falls, but Dalton was badly punished about the face and showed evident signs of grogginess. Early in the third round Dalton got in a hard body blow which knocked the Englishman through the ropes and on the floor. A wild cheer went up from Dalton's friends, but Goode scrambled back to his place looking comparatively fresh and went on with the fight. A moment later, however, he received another blow which sent him half way over the ropes, and Dalton, evidently forgetting all he had ever learned about the rules, caught hold of his opponent's feet, tipped him over the ropes on the floor, and kicked at him as he was falling. He lost hundreds of friends by this plainly unfair act. A cry of foul went up from the crowd, but the referee paid no attention to it. Goode climbed back on the stage as soon as he could, but the referee decided that he had been off more than ten seconds, and so gave the fight to Dalton. The crowd hissed its disapproval of this decision, for it was apparent that but for Dalton's foul work Goode would have been the winner. The men will probably meet again.

There was a very spirited set-to between Steve Kelly and Fred Sommers, which the latter won in the fourth round on a foul by Kelly.

ITEMS.

Ald. Gaynor was resting quietly at midnight, and his physicians think he has a fair chance to recover. They will make no effort at present to extract the bullet from his head.

The following were elected officers of the Fireman's Benevolent Association for the ensuing year: I. E. Courtney, President; J. Schreiner, Vice-President; T. E. Miller, Treasurer; D. J. Swenie, Secretary.

Adolph Alles, a reporter for a South Chicago paper, was found dead on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad at East Roseland, a station north of Pullman, soon after 11 o'clock last night. He had apparently fallen under the wheels of a suburban train. He was about 25 years old.

Mary Williams, of 382 Clark street, took morphine with suicidal intent. After swallowing the poison she acquainted others in the house with her action. She was conveyed to the County Hospital and will recover. She assigns the cause to her having run away from home and marrying a colored man who is at present employed at the Palmer House.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Four Buildings Burned at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—At 11:30 today fire was discovered in the grocery-store of William Schoensteiner on Bates street, Dayton Bluff, that spread so rapidly as to necessitate the calling out of the whole department. The place is so difficult of access that the flames had gained a great spread before water could be put on, and were so fierce and hot that the firemen found it almost impossible to get within working distance. Four buildings were wholly destroyed before the fire could be checked, the total loss being $16,000. The heaviest loser was William Schoensteiner, a grocer, who had his store, contents, and dwelling destroyed, entailing a loss of $8,000, with insurance of $7,000. William Lanston's dwelling was burned. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $900. John Carey's house was also burned. Loss, $1,800; insurance, $1,400. The fire was started by a spark from a chimney.

The Business Portion of Avena, Ill., Destroyed.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Fire yesterday morning destroyed the entire business portion of the little Town of Avena, thirteen miles east. One of the burning buildings in which was stored several kegs of powder was blown to atoms and the contents scattered in every direction. The total loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $14,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

A $60,000 Blaze at Cincinnati—Two People Injured.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—The Cincinnati Lead Pipe & Sheet Company's works, Nos. 21 and 23 East Ninth street, burned this afternoon. Loss on stock, $50,000, insured; on the building, belonging to the Jason Evans estate, $10,000, insured. Mrs. Leech, rooming in the fourth story, was fatally burned. William E. Cook was also severely burned.

Other Fires.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The Averill House and a dwelling adjoining, both owned by Johanna Gillespie, burned this morning. Loss, $4,000; insured as follows: In the Sun Company, $1,700; British America, $755; Lancashire, $500; New Hampshire, $1,000.

WAUPACA, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—At noon yesterday the basket factory together with the sawmill owned by Crocker, Hirchey & Co., located at Evanswood, in this county, was burned. The loss is $6,000; no insurance. Some stock was saved.

HENRY, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—This place was visited by a fire last night that destroyed five buildings—two saloons, two groceries, and one fruit store. Loss on buildings, $4,000; on stocks, $5,000. Insurance on buildings: Hartford, $1,200; Phœnix of Hartford, $300; German of Peoria, $400. Total, $1,900. Insurance on stocks, $2,500.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE

IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to Radway & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner of Church-st., New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

NORTHWEST...

The Grand Jury at Lin... gating the Mount... Murders.

A Heavy Wind-Storm... Jersey Cattle Poisoned... ing Rat-Poison...

Dan Holcomb's and Jud C... Kansas Murder Myste... Away—Other N...

ILLINOIS.

INVESTIGATING THE MT. PU...

LINCOLN, Ill., May 19.—[Sp... cuit Court of this county con... ing, with Judge Herdman on... grand jury was charged at l... into all violations of the crim... retired and at once commenc... mony in the case of Hall and l... Mt. Pulaski murderers. Pl... earthed a large amount of ne... other case which will be ... the action of Detective Esmo... ter case. He is here under ... grand jury's disposition of hi...

HEAVY WIND-STORM NE...

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—[Sp... afternoon a wind-storm eas... molished a brick dwelling ow... and unroofed outbuilding... fences on the premises. T... Wheeler was unroofed and a ... on the farm was torn to piec... in other townships adjacent ... reported. Orchards suffered...

SPRINGFIELD'S PO...

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1... new city directory, just pu... the population of Springfield... ing two and a half for each n... ter. It is probable the po... 35,000.

NEW CORPORAT...

Licenses to incorporate ... were issued by the Secretary... the organizers of the followi... The Chicago Flour Refining ... stock $200,000; to refine flou... corporators, Andrew Hunte... John S. Rumsey. The Fai... Loan Association, at Fair... County; capital stock, $1,0... tors, Sampson R. Raw... day, Joseph A. Co... Tilton, John W. Turner, P... Voorhes. The William Mc... Chicago; capital stock, $50,0... machinery, boilers, and iro... ators, William McGregor, ... and Frank Sitts. The Chic... uring Company; capital sto... ufacture glass bottles and ... glassware; incorporators, H... Babbage, and C. W. Peters. ... Mining Company, at Chic... $200,000; to work gold and ... orado; incorporators, Willia... C. Meyer, and William E. Jo... The J. W. Middleton Co... was also licensed to incorpor... $40,000; to do a general prin... and publishing business; in... W. Middleton, Frederick A... erick P. Gildersleeve.

OF INTEREST TO P...

The County Court here w... in hearing a case on the inf... W. Reilly against Dr. C. Bu... violation of the Medical Pr... ticing medicine without lice... Board of Health. The chie... are admitted, the defendan... his deploma from a reputab... being refused license the... the Secretary, and A. L. ... member of the State Boa... called and admitted tha... was regular, and stated t... grant the certificate was b... board considered irregular i... on the part of Rice. The e... great length on both sides ... visement by the court. A ... pected for some days.

MEASLES AT SHE...

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Ma... Measles have been raging ... without cause for alarm. ... disease has become maligna... half dozen deaths having ... last week. Over 100 ca... serious, are now under tre...

ROCKFORD'S NEW PRES...

ROCKFORD, Ill., May ... First Presbyterian Society... to the Rev. John E. Suther... sonville, Ill., to become th... accept.

FINED FOR PRACTICING W...

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 1... Robertson, a traveling Ind... been encamped here for ... company of assistants, wa... noon and fined $500 for ... without a license.

A CHINAMAN'S DEATH ... SHOOTI...

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May ... Wo, the Chinaman who wa... noon by Quang Wo, died th... injuries. Quang Wo, who... was discharged this aftern... verdict exonerated him ... testimony showing that t... dental.

CATTLE KILLED FROM E...

J. P. Butler, a prominen... County, today lost four ... tle from eating "Rough o... been placed out in the ya...

DEATH OF A ...

Thomas A. Neal, a pion... County, died today, aged ... a large family and a valu...

JUVENILE T...

GALESBURG, Ill., May ... boys about 9 years old w... tending school today for p... a physician's office. They... It is alleged that they are... of five boys who have be... thefts of late.

DROWNED IN SP...

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—... Williams, a clerk in the ... here, was drowned this m... in Spring Lake, where he... excursion. He was pa... preparations for the land... veying the party, and wh... overboard. His body wa... a young man well-known... leaves a wife and two ch... in Peoria twelve years.

MICHIG...

THE CROUCH M...

JACKSON, Mich., May ... trial of Dan S. Holcom... charged with the murde... was put off until the S... Circuit Court. The ... moved to increase the b... mer amount, which wa... and left as before—$20,0... men were required b... Prosecuting-Attorney de... curity in a greater numb... was also overruled. Th... and executed the bond... ten prominent citizens o... D. Crouch, charged with... of Galen E. Brown, wa... September. The attorney... of the bonds and more b... denied also. This bond... given in asking for a co... sence of important witn...

KAN...

THE MYSTERY OF SAD... CLEARE...

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., ... Gotlieb Lohe, a membe... fantry Band, was arrest... the murder of Sadie O... found on Sheridan's Dri... last fall. For some ti... Hallowell has had ... case. From somethin... Dodge City the United ... grabbed an officer her... for a colored woman ... "Big Dell." Last Se... came down from Atchis... him at the depot and lo... She had been arrested ... and at one time it w... murderer. It is now u... made a confession wh... the murder, even goin...

...lth Is Wealth.
...f Body Is Wealth of Mind.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier,
Grateful Recognition.
FALSE AND TRUE.
OF DISEASES CURED BY
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Regulating Pills.
Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.
A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
Read "False and True."
TO THE PUBLIC:

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Grand Jury at Lincoln Investigating the Mount Pulaski Murders.

A Heavy Wind-Storm Near Quincy—Jersey Cattle Poisoned from Eating Rat-Poison.

Dan Holcomb's and Jud Crouch's Bail—A Kansas Murder Mystery Cleared Away—Other Notes.

ILLINOIS.

INVESTIGATING THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Circuit Court of this county convened this morning, with Judge Herdman on the bench. The grand jury was charged at length to inquire into all violations of the criminal code. They retired and at once commenced hearing testimony in the case of Hall and Ferris, the alleged Mt. Pulaski murderers. Pinkerton has unearthed a large amount of new evidence. Another case which will be inquired into is the action of Detective Esmond in the Carpenter case. He is here under bail awaiting the grand jury's disposition of his case.

HEAVY WIND-STORM NEAR QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon a wind-storm east of this city demolished a brick dwelling owned by Mr. Pease, and unroofed outbuildings and blew down fences on the premises. The barn of Lorin Wheeler was unroofed and a thrashing-machine on the farm was torn to pieces. Slight damage in other townships adjacent to the city is also reported. Orchards suffered considerably.

SPRINGFIELD'S POPULATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The new city directory, just published, estimates the population of Springfield at 31,250, counting two and a half for each name in the register. It is probable the population is nearer 35,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Licenses to incorporate stock companies were issued by the Secretary of State today to the organizers of the following new companies: The Chicago Flour Refining Company, capital stock $200,000; to refine flour and cereals; incorporators, Andrew Hunter, C. W. Lyon, and John S. Rumsey. The Fairmount Building & Loan Association, at Fairmount, Vermillion County; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Sampson R. Rawlin, Ellis Holliday, Joseph A. Cox, Charles V. Tilton, John W. Turner, P. Short, and Albert Voorhes. The William McGregor Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $80,000; to manufacture machinery, boilers, and iron goods; incorporators, William McGregor, Peter Terwilliger, and Frank Sitts. The Chicago Glass Manufacturing Company; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture glass bottles and all other kinds of glassware; incorporators, Howard Roper, Felix Babbage, and C. W. Peters. The United Silver-Mining Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; to work gold and silver mines in Colorado; incorporators, William Penn-Nixon, John C. Meyer, and William E. Johnson.

The J. W. Middleton Company, at Chicago, was also licensed to incorporate; capital stock, $40,000; to do a general printing, lithographing, and publishing business; incorporators, James W. Middleton, Frederick A. Smith, and Frederick P. Gildersleeve.

OF INTEREST TO PHYSICIANS.

The County Court here was employed all day in hearing a case on the information of Dr. F. W. Reilly against Dr. C. Buell Rice for alleged violation of the Medical Practice act in practicing medicine without license from the State Board of Health. The chief facts in the case are admitted, the defendant having presented his deploma from a reputable institution and being refused license thereon. J. H. Rauch, the Secretary, and A. L. Clark, of Elgin, a member of the State Board of Health, were called and admitted that Rice's diploma was regular, and stated that the refusal to grant the certificate was based upon what the board considered irregular methods of practice on the part of Rice. The case was argued at great length on both sides and taken under advisement by the court. A decision is not expected for some days.

MEASLES AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Measles have been raging here for two weeks without cause for alarm. Now, however, the disease has become malignant, not less than a half dozen deaths having occurred within the last week. Over 100 cases, many of them serious, are now under treatment.

ROCKFORD'S NEW PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The First Presbyterian Society has extended a call to the Rev. John R. Sutherland, D. D., of Jacksonville, Ill., to become their pastor. He will accept.

FINED FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—F. O. Robertson, a traveling Indian doctor who has been encamped here for several days with a company of assistants, was arrested this afternoon and fined $500 for practicing medicine without a license.

A CHINAMAN'S DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Long Wo, the Chinaman who was shot yesterday afternoon by Quang Wo, died this afternoon from his injuries. Quang Wo, who was confined in jail, was discharged this afternoon. The Coroner's verdict exonerated him from all blame, the testimony showing that the shooting was accidental.

CATTLE KILLED FROM EATING RAT POISON.

J. P. Butler, a prominent citizen of McLean County, today lost four head of valuable cattle from eating "Rough on Rats" which had been placed out in the yard to poison rats.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Thomas A. Neal, a pioneer citizen of McLean County, died today, aged 79 years. He leaves a large family and a valuable estate.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Two boys about 9 years old were arrested while attending school today for pilfering jewelry from a physician's office. They confessed to the act. It is alleged that they are members of a gang of five boys who have been committing petty thefts of late.

DROWNED IN SPRING LAKE.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—George H. Williams, a clerk in the internal-revenue office here, was drowned this morning about 1 o'clock in Spring Lake, where he had been on a fishing excursion. He was partially awakened by preparations for the landing of the barge conveying the party, and while half asleep walked overboard. His body was recovered. He was a young man well-known and respected. He leaves a wife and two children. He has lived in Peoria twelve years.

MICHIGAN.

THE CROUCH MURDER CASE.

JACKSON, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The trial of Dan S. Holcomb and Judd D. Crouch, charged with the murder of Jacob D. Crouch, was put off until the September term of the Circuit Court. The Prosecuting-Attorney moved to increase the bail to double the former amount, which was denied by the court and left as before—$20,000 each. Three bondsmen were required by the court, when the Prosecuting-Attorney demanded additional security in a greater number of bondsmen, which was also overruled. The three came forward and executed the bond. The first bond had ten prominent citizens on it. The case of Judd D. Crouch, charged with the attempted murder of Galen E. Brown, was also continued until September. The attorney asked for an increase of the bonds and more bondsmen, but this was denied also. This bond is $5,000. The reason given in asking for a continuance was the absence of important witnesses.

KANSAS.

THE MYSTERY OF SADIE OSBURN'S MURDER CLEARED AWAY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 19.—[Special.]—Gotlieb Lohe, a member of the Twentieth Infantry Band, was arrested today charged with the murder of Sadie Osburn, whose body was found on Sheridan's Drive at Fort Leavenworth last fall. For some time United States Attorney Hallowell has had men at work on this case. From something recently learned at Dodge City the United States Attorney telegraphed an officer here to be on the look out for a colored woman named Dell Jenkins, or "Big Dell." Last Saturday afternoon she came down from Atchison and was arrested by him at the depot and lodged in the county jail. She had been arrested previously for the crime, and at one time it was thought she was the murderer. It is now understood that she has made a confession which charges Lohe with the murder, even going so far as to give the date of the act, which is said to have taken place on the Drive eight months ago and in which she herself is implicated.

WISCONSIN.

WOOLEN MILLS SOLD.

BARABOO, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The Reedsburg Woolen Mills were sold Saturday last for $35,688, Mr. J. L. Green purchasing the same and holding them in trust for the bondholders. This property, with machinery, cost $66,500 originally. It is his intention not to start up till fall or until such time as business has a brighter outlook.

FATALLY INJURED BY THE CARS.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—William Haughawout, aged 27 years, under the influence of liquor, attempted to board a passenger-train while in motion, and falling under the wheels was fatally injured, one leg being cut off and the other horribly mangled. Haughawout's home is at Mecosta, Mich.

A FLOATER FOUND.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Early this morning the body of a resident of Chippewa Falls named Savage, who was recently drowned at that place, was discovered today in the Dells reservoir, this city. The features were but slightly decomposed and the remains were readily identified.

Z. GAHRKIN CAPTURED.

APPLETON, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Z. Gahrkin, the editor and ex-German Judge, was captured in Menasha last night. He was sent to jail in default of bail to await examination the 23d.

IOWA.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM IN DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—It was announced some days ago that a civil-service examination would be held here next month for applicants for Government positions, and that Assistant-Postmaster Lane and Mailing-Clerk S. N. Converse were appointed to make such examination. Both these gentlemen have declined to act as such examiners, and, the matter having been brought to the attention of the Postmaster-General, he has issued the following letter: "This examination is held under the Civil-Service law and according to its provisions and the rules adopted under it. You are not at liberty to decline the service unless for imperative reasons satisfactory to the Postmaster-General. I expect that you will perform the duty."

DAKOTA.

TIN DISCOVERIES.

CUSTER, D. T., May 19.—Excitement runs high here over the recent developments in tin discoveries. The assays made on tin stone taken from several developed mica mines show an unprecedented percentage of tin. A number of Eastern and English capitalists and experts are now here looking over the field.

BASE-BALL.

Boston 4, Chicago 2.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Chicago was again defeated today, this time by the Boston Club. The following is

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Boston—							
Hornung, l. f.	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sutton, 3b.	4	1	2	2	3	1	0
Burdock, 2b.	4	2	3	6	4	4	2
Morrill, 1b.	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Wise, s. s.	4	0	1	2	0	4	0
Crowley, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Buffinton, p.	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
Hackett, c.	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Manning, c. f.	4	1	2	4	2	0	0
Totals	37	4	10	16	27	17	2
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	3	4	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Kelly, c.	4	0	2	2	6	3	3
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	1	9	0	1
Sunday, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Corcoran, p.	4	1	2	2	0	12	1
Totals	38	2	11	12	27	21	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Home-run—Burdock. Two-base hit—Dalrymple. Three-base hit—Manning. Passed ball—Kelly, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Struck out—Buffinton, 2; Corcoran, 5. Double plays—Burdock-Morrill, Kelly-Williamson-Pfeffer. Umpire—Van Court. Time—1:35.

Buffalo 8, New York 7.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Fifteen hundred spectators witnessed the game between New York and Buffalo today. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—8
New York	3	1	6	0	2	0	5	0	*	—17

Runs earned—Buffalo, 8; New York, 2. First base on errors—Buffalo, 5; New York, 1. First base on balls—Buffalo, 5; New York, 11. Struck out—Buffalo, 9; New York, 6. Home runs—Richardson, Hankinson. Three-base hit—Ewing. Two-base hits—White, Dorgan, Hankinson. Double play—Caskins-Connor-McKinnon. Passed balls—Myers, 6. Wild pitches—Serad, 6. Umpire—Mr. Burns. Time, 2:09.

Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The Philadelphians were easily defeated by the Cleveland team today, in the presence of 1,500 persons. McCormick's pitching was the only feature of the game. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	*	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—Farrar. Total base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 10. First base on balls—Manning, Crowley. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 3. Struck out—McClellan—Mulvey, Fogarty, Coleman (2), Andrews, Crowley. Double play—Evans—Glasscock. Passed balls—Crowley, 2. Wild pitch—Coleman. Umpire—Decker.

Providence 4, Detroit 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19.—In the game today the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	*	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Radford, Bennett. Struck out—Providence, 3; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Providence, 10; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Providence, 6; Detroit, 2. Passed ball—Bennett, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—McLean.

Western College League.

MADISON, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The State University nine defeated the Northwestern University nine, of Evanston, here this afternoon by a score of 14 to 6, the game being for the championship of the Western College League.

American Association.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 11; Allegheny, 6.

At New York—Metropolitan, 10; Baltimore, 1.

At Toledo—The game was postponed on account of rain.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 4; Washington, 3.

Northwestern League.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Evansville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Baltimore Union vs. Chicago Union.

The Baltimore Union Base-Ball Club arrived in Chicago last evening and will play the Chicago Unions at Thirty-ninth street today. Sweeney and Fusselbach, their strongest battery, will measure their strength against Daily and Kreig, the battery for the local team.

Arrested for Playing Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Base-Ball Clubs played a game here Sunday. Today the members of the Cincinnati Club were arrested, charged with violating the State law prohibiting persons from following their usual avocation Sunday. The players were released on their personal recognizance, and the cases will be heard tomorrow. The members of the Indianapolis Club will be arrested tomorrow on a similar charge.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—Everett Spring, head clerk of the law firm of Osgoodly & Loveridge, was arrested this morning on a charge of forgery and taken before Justice King. He waived an examination and was held for trial in an upper court. Last week the law firm of Shearer & Whaley, of East Aurora, received a letter from County-Treasurer Jones stating that he could not pay the amount of their order as there was not money enough left on deposit belonging to the Hollfelder estate. Mr. Shearer answered that he knew nothing about any order or any proceedings of the kind. An investigation shows that some one forged County-Clerk Ewell's and Judge Haight's names to the estate proceedings, purported to have been filed, and then forged an order from Shearer & Whaley to get the money from the County Treasurer amounting to about $1,188.

LAKE MARINE.

The Steamboat Lines Endeavoring to Place Grain Freights on a Paying Basis.

Why the Canadian Pacific Railway Change Their Lake Terminus—Welland Canal Tolls.

A Captain Charged with Murder—Wreck Notes—A Lake Collision—Vessel Movements.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Lake grain freights were said to be stronger yesterday. Carriers quoted freight at 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo, which is an advance of a quarter of a cent over Saturday's quotations. It is not known on what they base their figures as there were no Buffalo charters made yesterday. Some were reported, but they were made Saturday afternoon. The only indication of an advance in freights was an order issued to the agents of the various steamboat lines restricting them from accepting grain cargoes at less than 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. A loose translation of this order means that the steamboat lines have gone on a strike. Several charters were made for Kingston at 4½ cents on corn and 4¾ cents on wheat. There were no inquiries for Georgian Bay vessels. The Western Line took several jags of corn and wheat on a through rate to Vermont. These will be loaded on the Commodore. The engagements were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller New York, corn	32,000
Propeller New York, rye	16,000
Propeller Commodore, corn	41,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Conemaugh, wheat	20,000
Propeller Conemaugh, rye	16,000
To Sandusky.	
Propeller W. H. Barnum, wheat	46,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Belle Mitchell, corn	22,000
Schooner Hoboken, wheat	20,000
Schooner American, wheat	19,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Walter L. Frost, corn	50,000
To Oswego.	
Schooner Nassau, wheat	21,000
Total	303,000

The Canadian Pacific Railway Lake Terminus.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE published a special dispatch from its Port Arthur, Ont., correspondent to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway officials had determined upon the transfer of their lake terminus from Port Arthur to the Kaministiquia River. This announcement has created no little comment in marine circles, and particularly among vessel-owners who are engaged in the Lake Superior trade. Port Arthur has attained a prominent position among the shipping ports of the Upper Lakes and has already attracted a large amount of shipping. From the fact that a movement is already on foot to construct a breakwater and lighthouse at that port, in conjunction with many other improvements, it was generally supposed that the railroad company had settled upon it as its water outlet. The company, however, believes that better shipping facilities and a safer harbor can be obtained at the Kaministiquia. For several years the Kaministiquia has been inaccessible to vessels of considerable tonnage because of the formation of a bar at its mouth. In this respect it is in very much the same condition as the Chicago River was when the steamboat Sheldon Thompson arrived here with a detachment of soldiers in 1832. This bar, it is thought, can be easily dredged out at a comparatively nominal expense, and by driving piles on each side of the channel can be kept permanently open. Some years ago the river was dredged at an expense of $62,000, but the company abandoned the work and for some reason or other—possibly a political one—moved its shipping interests to Port Arthur.

Capt. William J. Fagan.

Capt. William J. Fagan, well-known in marine circles, was suddenly seized with an attack of rheumatism of the heart while standing in the Union Depot at Cleveland last Saturday. He was removed to a hotel, and at last accounts was thought to be out of danger. Capt. Fagan was in Chicago last week, and left for Milan, O., Friday, where he was to be examined before a Police-Justice today on a charge of having threatened to kill Valentine Fries. The latter is a wealthy vessel-owner. The steamship William Edwards and consorts Golden Age and Charles Foster are owned by him. Capt. Fagan has been commander of the Edwards ever since it was built. When Mr. Fries made the appointments of masters for his fleet this season Capt. Fagan was not included.

Canadian Canal Tolls.

The reduction of the canal tolls is being discussed with much interest by all Canadian vessel-owners. The unprecedented circumstance that there is no Canadian wheat for export this summer gives force, they say, to their contention that the tolls should be removed or greatly diminished in amount. The only hope for grain-carrying vessels is to get a share of the American wheat between Chicago and Montreal. With the Erie Canal free the Western shipper will not forward his wheat by the St. Lawrence, where he has to pay tolls. The Canadian vessel-owners have no resource left but to carry American wheat by the St. Lawrence, and if this is stopped their occupation is gone. Even the charters to Georgian Bay ports from Chicago has fallen off during the last few days. The situation is full of apprehension for Canadian vessel-owners.

The Negaunee—Portch Collision Case.

The almost famous Negaunee collision case will have a rehearing before Judge Blodgett tomorrow. This is the case where the schooner Negaunee collided with the schooner E. M. Portch during a dense fog Sept. 9, 1880. The latter sustained damages to the extent of about $14,000. The collision occurred about twelve miles off Kewaunee. The crews of both vessels claimed that they could not hear each other's signals. Capt. Jacob Johnson, owner of the Portch, brought suit against the owners of the Negaunee. The case was tried before a jury last winter and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. Judge Blodgett set aside the verdict on the grounds that it was not in accordance with the evidence, and said he would have no more juries in an admiralty court.

Collided at Ludington.

A dispatch from Ludington to the Chicago Tug Line states that the barge Kellogg, lumber-laden, left that port yesterday morning for Chicago in tow of the Brockaway. There was a dense fog on the lake and shortly after leaving port the steamer F. & P. M. No. 1 attempted to cross the tow-line without heeding the Brockaway's signals. A collision ensued and the barge was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Temporary repairs were made at Ludington and the barge was to leave last night. The dispatch did not state whether or not the steamer sustained any injury.

Marine Cargo Insurance.

Marine underwriters are at it again. For several days they have been remarkably peaceable. They grew tired of the monotony yesterday and set the ball rolling by cutting cargo rates to Montreal from $1.25 per $100 to $1. The companies instituting the cut are not interested in the pool. It is reported that some agents divide their commissions with shippers when taking cargo risks to Buffalo and other points.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller India, Duluth, flour, etc.; Buffalo, Chicago, oats, flour, etc.; Winslow, Hancock, copper, etc.; Cuba, Chicago, wheat; schooner Donaldson, Chicago, wheat. Cleared—Propeller Juniata, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal, etc.; Buckeye, Racine, 400 tons coal; Arizona, Duluth, sundries; Boston, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal, etc.; Dean Richmond, Chicago, 1,800 tons coal, etc.; Badger State, Duluth, sundries; Escanaba, Chicago, 1,450 tons coal; schooners J. D. Sawyer, Milwaukee, 1,200 tons coal; York State, Racine, 580 tons coal; H. B. Newcomb, Milwaukee, 1,350 tons coal.

There was nothing done in coal freights because there were no vessels on the market. There is a good inquiry for tonnage, especially to Chicago, with an upward tendency in freight rates.

Canal freights were quiet at 3⅝ cents on wheat, 3¼ cents on corn and rye, and 2¼ cents on oats to New York.

The propeller Cuba, with the schooner Donaldson in tow, both grain-laden, made the run down in four days and three hours. This is remarkably good time for a tow.

The schooner Michigan, light, arrived from Erie early this morning.

The Nicholson is to receive a new rail, some stanchions, forecastle, deck, etc., and the Michigan a new jibboom, rail, some stanchions, upper plank-shear, etc. The report that the entire upper works of these vessels need rebuilding is erroneous.

The Lehigh Valley steamers R. A. Packer and Tacoma arrived from Chicago tonight. They will carry back coal for the company.

Nautical Notes.

The first marine insurance policy ever written at Charlevoix was issued last week.

A contract for shipping 10,000 tons of railroad-iron to Port Arthur at $1.50 per ton has just been made.

The new tug for Shufeldt's distillery will be launched at Miller Brothers' shipyard this afternoon.

The steamer R. J. Gordon has been chartered for the season to assist the steamer Algomah at the Straits of Mackinaw.

The passenger propeller Peerless, of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Line, will leave for Marquette tonight with a full cargo of general merchandise. She also takes fifty deck passengers for the Canadian Pacific Railway, transferring them to a Canadian boat at Sault Ste. Marie, which will carry them to Port Arthur. The Peerless has also a large amount of supplies, destined for Port Arthur.

There is a constantly increasing demand for ore carriers. Freights are reported firm at 95 cents from Escanaba and $1.10 from Marquette to Lake Erie ports.

Vessel agents report an active demand for vessels in the Lake Ontario coal trade. Freights are firm on a basis of $1.40 per ton from Charlotte to Chicago, $1.50 to Duluth, and 80 cents to Toledo.

The propeller Joseph L. Hurd left Marquette at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She was detained at that port twelve hours on account of the scarcity of fuel. Marquette is having almost a coal famine.

The water in the Sault Ste. Marie River is about eighteen inches lower than last season. The water at the portage entry is twelve feet and in the ship channel above Houghton nine feet six inches deep.

Yesterday the new steamship W. A. Haskell was inspected by a large number of marine-men. The boat was pronounced a model of strength and substantiality. She is an honor to the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line.

The tug Bismarck, a propeller of 286 tons burthen, lately bought of the Marinette Barge Line by H. G. Blanchard, of Detroit, has just made her first trip to Tonawanda with her consorts F. M. Dickenson, Emerald, and Lillie May.

The propeller City of Duluth, the last passenger-boat to leave Chicago for Lake Superior, is due to arrive at Duluth today. Last Thursday she was detained twelve hours at Whitefish Point on account of a severe gale and blinding snow-storm.

The material for a new lighthouse has been delivered at Harbor Springs, and work will be commenced upon the structure at once. Mrs. Williams, who has been the keeper of the St. James light for several years, will have charge of the new light.

With four passenger and freight steamers running on Green Bay, the Corona, Muskegon, Welcome, and the City of Green Bay, there is no lack of transportation facilities, and business will need to be lively if all of these steamers find paying employment.

Coarse freight charters were made yesterday at 8 cents for ties from Drummond's Island, 8½ cents for ties from Manitoulin Island, and $2.25 per cord for wood from Traverse Bay. All of the charters were for Chicago, and the cargoes were to be delivered on the rail.

Indications are that the Sturgeon Bay ship-canal will not make so favorable an exhibit this season as it did last year. Lower freights and lighter shipments cause many vessels to enter and leave Green Bay through the Door to avoid paying the canal tolls and towage bills.

A telegram from Houghton, Lake Superior, states that the steam-barge J. R. Whiting and consort, Guiding Star, coal-laden, from Ashtabula, arrived at Lake Linden yesterday morning. They were loaded to a depth of twelve feet, and owing to the low stage of water were obliged to lighter a portion of their cargoes before they could reach their docks.

The United States steamer Warrington has delivered at Sturgeon Bay the machinery for two fog-whistles, which are to be erected at the lake entrance to the ship-canal. Capt. Davis, lighthouse engineer, accompanied the Warrington, which also brought material for the construction of the signal-station and a force of men to construct the building. The work will occupy from ten weeks to three months. The whistles are ten inches in diameter, and under favorable conditions can be heard at a distance of eight or ten miles.

It is officially announced from the Treasury Department that the station of the revenue cutter Perry, now in course of construction at Buffalo, will not be removed from Erie. It was rumored that the station was to be moved to Buffalo. Congressman Brainerd took the matter in hand and, with memorials representing Erie vessel-owners and marine interests here and in this vicinity, brought the matter to an issue with the result as before stated. It is expected that the cutter will be ready for service this summer.

The Wrecked Steamer Argyle Arrives at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The Canadian propeller Argyle was towed here today. The Argyle struck a rock at Michipicoton River, Lake Superior, breaking her wheel and rudder, bending her shoe, and staving a hole in her bottom. She was pumped out and will be repaired here. The rock which caused the trouble is the one on which the J. S. Seaverns struck. An attempt was made to beach the Seaverns on a mud bottom, but before reaching it she went down in 150 feet of water, as already published in THE TRIBUNE.

Charters—Propeller D. Van Allen and schooner Ross, cedar posts, St. Joseph's Island to Detroit at five cents each; Sea Gull, pipes, staves, Detroit to Buffalo at $8 per 1,000; Unadilla and Mineral State, iron-ore, Escanaba to Detroit, private terms.

On Board of the Andy Johnson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Davis, of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, today received notification from the Treasury Department of the appointments of officers for the Johnson this season. Capt. Davis remains in command. First-Lieut. Slamm, who has been on the Johnson for several seasons, has not been reappointed for this year. His successor will not be assigned for some time yet. Walter S. Howland has been reappointed Second Lieutenant. A. G. Lowe, a new appointment, is to be Third Lieutenant. Chief-Engineer Collins is to remain, with Frank B. Randall as First Assistant. No second assistant engineer has been appointed. The officers will arrive this week, and the Johnson leaves on her first cruise Saturday.

A Steamer Captain Charged with Criminal Carelessness.

DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—Capt. Fred H. Bishoff, Master of the ferry-boat Martin, which collided last Wednesday with a sailboat, causing the drowning of four men, was arrested today charged with murder in the second degree. The prisoner waived examination and was committed by the Justice. Afterwards was released on $2,000 bail.

Stuck in the Mud.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The barge G. H. Waud, bound for Buffalo with 500,000 feet of lumber, was towing down the river this afternoon, and when five miles below here she suddenly sheered to the starboard and the line parting she ran high and dry aground. The cargo must be lightered before she can be got off. She was overloaded and listed on the port side badly before the accident occurred.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Grantham, Kingston to Escanaba, light; propeller L. Shickluna, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo. Down—Schooners M. A. Muir, Escanaba to Kingston, timber; J. G. Worts, Bay City to Kingston, timber; Mystic Star, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; steam-barge Niagara, Manistee to Quebec, deals. In harbor tonight—Schooner Grantham.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners G. G. Houghton, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Grantham, Collins Bay to Escanaba, light; E. P. Beals, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; A. J. Rogers, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Southwest, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; West Side, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Gen. Franz Sigel, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Indian and barges, southampton, and R. Gaskin, Collins Bay to Cleveland, light. Down—Schooners E. R. Williams, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; M. A. Muir, Escanaba to Collins Bay, timber.

Lake Superior.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller City of Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tugs Charles M. Riter, Business, Kate Winslow. Passed up—Osceola. Passed down—Toledo and Joseph L. Hurd.

DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Scotia, Enterprise, Idaho, Ontario, Miles; barges Iron Chief, Siberia; schooners Mary Battle, Groton, Iron State, Iron Cliff. Departed—Propellers Ontario, Enterprise; barge Hiawatha; schooner Minnehaha.

Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Ont., May 19.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Comanche, Chicago, coal.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Oconto, Cleveland; steam-barge W. H. Gratwick, Bay City after barges, thence to Chicago. Arrived—Barge Transit, loading lumber for Chicago; scow Forrester.

Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Camden, Ida Keith, H. Fitzhugh, from Escanaba, ore; schooner David Stewart, Escanaba, pig-iron. Cleared—Propeller Dean Richmond, merchandise, and schooners Monterey, coal, Milwaukee; Reed Case, Chicago, coal.

ASHTABULA, O., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers S. J. Macy, A. L. Hopkins, Kate Butteroni; schooners St. Lawrence, Ishpeming, P. S. Marsh, Monticello, Teutonia, from Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Propeller Progress, Escanaba, light.

Through the Rivers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers B. W. Blanchard, S. Chamberlin and D. P. Rhodes, F. Brown, Argonaut and H. W. Sage; schooners C. H. Johnson, Goshawk, Queen City, E. Corning, Saveland, J. K. Merrill, B. F. Bruce. Down—Propellers St. Paul, Tacoma, Oswegatchie and barges. Passed up today—Propellers Inter-Ocean, Badger State, Boston, Colonial and consort, Baldwin and barges, Keystone and Nelson Bloom, Havana and consort and Golden Genoa, William Edwards and Golden Age, C. Foster, Bismarck and barges; A. Weston and barges; schooners G. W. Gifford, F. L. Danforth, H. C. Richards, Unadilla. Down—Propellers Toledo, Argyle, Morley, Milwaukee, Lycoming, H. E. Packer, John Pridgeon, Nevada, Nyack, J. B. Lyon and J. M. Hutchinson, C. J. Wells and J. G. Masten; Bay City and barges; B. W. Jeneas and barges; D. Lenty and barges; Allegheny, N. K. Fairbank, and T. P. Sheldon; Dickinson and barges; Huron City, and Canton and barges. Schooners Grace, Holland, R. Dowd, Mocking-Bird and raft. Wind southwest, light; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Champion, D. Vance, 1:20 a. m.; Tecumseh and consorts, 1:40 a. m.; A. A. Turner and barges, 3 a. m.; Sweepstakes B. F. Bruce, 6:35 a. m.; Kate Richmond, 7:45 a. m.; Gladiator, Ham J. Mills, Walter Sherman, 8:40 a. m.; Gordon, Salina and barges, 8:50 a. m.; John Owen, John B. Merrill, Saveland, E. Corning, 11:30 a. m.; Argonaut, H. W. Sage, 11:45 a. m.; Sampson and consorts, 12:15 p. m.; Inter-Ocean, 3 p. m.; Keystone, Nelson Bloom, 5 p. m.; Unadilla, 5:40 p. m.; Havana and consorts, 6 p. m. Passed down—George King and barges, 9:40 p. m.; D. L. Utty and barges, 9:30 p. m.; Crusader, R. A. Doud, 10 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 9:45 a. m.; A. A. Porter, propeller Argyle, 1:30 a. m.; Bay City and barges, 3:05 a. m.; Nevada, 4:15 a. m.; H. E. Packer, 5:30 a. m.; John Pridgeon Jr., 5:30 a. m.; R. Holland and barges, 6 a. m.; John B. Lyon, John M. Hutchinson, J. G. Masten, C. J. Wells, 5:15 a. m.; Nyack, 9:20 a. m.; J. S. Ruby, 3 p. m.; Matamora and barges, 3:20 p. m.; Rochester, C. J. Kershaw and consorts, 6:20 p. m.; S. F. Hodge, J. P. Donaldson, 7 p. m. No wind; foggy.

Straits of Mackinaw.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed down—Nipigon and barges, 11 a. m.; schooners John R. Noyes and S. B. Pomeroy, 7 p. m. Passed up—Schooner Penokee, 10 a. m.; propeller Arabia, schooner City of Chicago, 11 a. m.; Golden Fleece and William J. Preston, 1 p. m.; Jarvis Lord and tow, Lincoln and tow, 4 p. m.; schooner Sunrise, 7 p. m. Four vessels passed down after dark. The weather is smoky; wind northwest, light.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners D. E. Bailey, Parana, Golden West, Moonlight, Penokee, Lem Ellsworth, Pensaukee, Bolivia; steam-barges Henry Howard, Forest City and barge; propeller Nipigon. Passed down—Tug Wilcox with schooners Constitution, C. Nilsson, and Rising Star; steamer City of Mackinaw. Arrived—Steam-barge Burlington with Church, Hall, and Keating; schooners Middlesex, Milbourn, and American Union. Wind northeast, light; weather misty and thick.

Lake Michigan.

JACKSONPORT, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Cecelia.

BAILEY'S HARBOR, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Scoville. Wind west, light.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller City of Traverse, sundries.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers R. C. Brittain, Swallow, T. W. Snook; schooners Rockaway, S. T. Hall. Weather damp and cold; wind north.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooners Alice, De Wolf, Thompson, Dall, Oneonta, Adirondack, Burton; propeller Favorit, towing. Southward—Schooners Goodman, Boalt.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The steamer Muskegon arrived from Chicago today with a miscellaneous cargo. She leaves on her return trip early tomorrow morning with a few packages of sundries.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners A. J. Covel, Amsden; propeller City of Ludington. Departed—Schooners Amsden, A. J. Covel, with lumber for Chicago; and Lumberman, shingles, for Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamship City of Cleveland, schooner C. C. Barnes, coal laden. Cleared for Escanaba—Schooners W. S. Crosthwaite, D. S. Austin; for Good Harbor—Schooner J. E. Bailey.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Joseph Duval, Maggie Johnson, Nellie Church, Laurel, Nellie Hammond. Sailed—Schooners Petrel, Mary White, Lake Wateska, Little Georgy, for Muskegon; propeller Saginaw Valley, for Milwaukee.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Wisconsin, Daisy Day; schooners Wolverine, John Beam, David Macy. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Daisy Day, Wisconsin; schooners J. B. Gilmore, David Macy, Wolverine, William Jones.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Merimac, Minneapolis, Jim Sheriff, C. Hurlbut, Leland, Monohansett, Oregon; schooners Transfer, City of Grand Haven, Nellie Redington, Frank Perew, King Fisher, Metomett, F. A. Gorger, C. G. King. Sailed—Steamers Osborn, D. W. Rust, Maine, E. M. Forbes; schooners Charles Wall, G. W. Davis, Thomas Gawn, M. T. Merrick, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, Reindeer, J. C. Long, Thomas L. Parker. Wind north, fresh.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday—Steamer City of Ludington; propellers Hilton, Fayette, George Markham; schooners Emeline, Ebenezer, Capron, T. Moss, Lilly E., A. W. Luckey, John Mee, L. A. Simpson, Cuba. Sailed—Steamer Depere. Sailed today—Steamers City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 1; propellers Charles Ruts, N. Torrent, C. W. Moore, M. Mills; schooners F. Lester, Emeline, L. Cooper, A. O. Hansom, Lilly E., J. V. Jones. Arrived—Steamer F. & P. M. No. 1.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers I. M. Torrent, Milwaukee, Tempest, G. P. Heath, C. H. Starke, and schooners Minerva, A. F. Morse, Stafford, Kate Lyons, Evaline, Nellie and Annie, William Finch, A. J. Mowry, Hattie Hutt, Annie Tomine, from Chicago; schooners South Haven, Ray S. Farr, R. Kanters, and propeller Hickox, from Michigan City; propeller Ingersoll, from Waukegon; schooner W. H. Chapman, from Milwaukee. Departures—Propellers Ida M. Torrent, Tempest, G. P. Heath, C. H. Starke, C. Hickox, and schooners Minerva, Annie F. Morse, Ray S. Farr, Stafford, Kate Lyons, R. Kanters, Evaline, Nellie and Annie, William Finch, A. J. Mowry, South Haven, Hattie Hutt, Annie Tomine, White Cloud, for Chicago; propeller Milwaukee, and schooner W. H. Chapman, for Milwaukee; propeller R. G. Ingersoll, Waukegan.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. E. Rumbell, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Armenia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop Hattie B. Perew, Black River, lumber.
Prop Clarion, Erie, sundries.
Schr Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Starke, Thompson, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Borden, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Itaska, Grindstone Island, paving stone.
Schr Antelope, Manistee, fish.
Schr Presto, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Sturgeon Bay, railroad ties.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Carelton, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lady McDonald, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Green Bay, posts.
Schr Moselle, Sutton's Bay, wood.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber.
Schr D. A. Wells, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Arnudal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George B. Sloan, Oswego, coal.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Marinette, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Cheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Lord, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop L. Pahlow, Thompson, light.
Prop H. D. Coffinberry, Marquette, light.
Prop Nipegon, Tonawanda, light.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, light.
Prop F. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop J. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop N. Marshall, Manistee, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, light.
Schr Wm. Loutitt, Manistee, light.
Schr L. B. Coates, Manistee, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Ford River, light.
Schr Red Wing, Marquette, light.
Schr J. S. Merrill, Menominee, light.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, light.
Schr Westchester, Leatham, light.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, 20 cook-stoves.
Schr Starke, Monastique, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Florida, Buffalo, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Pentwater, 20 tons feed.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Traverse, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Little Traverse, light.
Schr Racine, Little Traverse, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Prince Bay, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, light.
Schr M. Thompson, Montague, light.
Schr E. Ellinwood, Montague, light.
Schr Jessie Martin, Kenosha, light.
Schr Wallin, Holland, light.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, light.
Schr Berrien, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Prop Hunter Savridge, White Lake, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop W. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, light.
Prop Menominee, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. E. Rumbell, Frankfort, light.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Kingston, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 40,159 bu corn, 1,000 sks flour, and sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Sandusky, 45,000 bu wheat.
Prop W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg, 47,300 bu corn and sundries.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Weadley & Cleary, 2 octaves brandy; Davidson & Sons, 27 cases granit; J. W. Goetz & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Decker & Bonitz, 2 cases emery plates; Charles H. Case, 1 case printed matter; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 100 baskets champagne; Marshall Field & Co., 38 cases dry goods; Morison, Anderson & B., 23 bales burlaps; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case oil-paintings; J. K. Armsby, 5 cases extract malt; Schweitzer & Beer, 2 cases toys; Verghe Hubling & Co., 1 case toys; Lyon & Healy, 24 cases musical goods; Charles Glann, 2 cases furs; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 2 cases smokers' articles; Newman, Sulzbacher & Wedeles, 2 cases felt shoes; A. Pfennig, 1 case woolens; Burke, Walker & Co., 3 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 4 cases dry goods; G. J. Schmidt & Bro., 9 cases basketware; Niland Bros. & Lange, 1 case dry goods, 1 case cigars; Root & Sons Music Company, 9 cases musical goods; W. A. Prior & Co., 1 case dry goods; Wilson Bros., 5 cases linens; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; Leherbelle, Kane & Co., 1 case brushes; Gertz, Lumbard & Co., 1 case brushes; S. Mandeslay, 5 packages earthenware; F. Madlener, 6 casks wine; Burley & Tyrrell, 40 cases china; Adolph Buk, 2 casks wine; Louis Vanbecker, 1 case balloons; Packer, McDonald & Co., 2 cases dry goods; G. Hinstorff, 1 case books; Charles Pultz, 1 octave bandy; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 9 packages varnish; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch jewels; C. P. Willard & Co., 1,800 sacks salt; Union National Bank, 45 steel blooms; Empire Warehouse Company, 1,138 boxes tin-plate, 100 barrels ginger ale; Sprague, Warner & Co., 50 barrels ginger ale; J. McCallum & Co., 205 barrels ale; J. W. Doane & Co., 271 drums caustic soda; S. M. Friedman, 100 drums caustic soda; G. Cavaroc & Son, 30 barrels ginger ale; Murray & Trainor, 155 barrels ale; S. Bernard, 86 packages household goods. Collections, $9,056.

THE HOCKING VALLEY FURNACES.

COLUMBUS, O., May 19.—[Special.]—An informal meeting of some of the Hocking Valley furnace-men was held here to talk over the situation. It is thought the Buchtel furnace may start up in a few weeks, but none of the others will blow in until after the annual meeting to be held one month hence. The differences between furnace-men and miners preclude anything like an early resumption in the iron industry of the valley. The miners are still persisting in their demand for former high prices, while any concessions by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company in the matter of lower freights have not yet crystallized into definit form.

A SWINDLER AND ROBBER CONVICTED.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—George J. Williams, who has been pension swindling and mail robbing in Nicholas County, in this State, and who obtained in this fraudulent manner about $10,000, was today found guilty in the United States District Court in session here. Williams is well educated and thoroughly posted in the pension and postal laws. There are eight other indictments against him. When all the cases against him are tried he will probably serve the balance of his life in prison.

Remember!
LADIES OF CHICAGO,
THE
Panic Price Sale
AT THE
City of Paris
WILL BE
CONTINUED THIS WEEK.
TODAY and the balance of the week
RIBBONS.
500 pieces ALL-SILK RIBBONS, Gros Grain and Ottomans, in all the best shades, in 4½ and 5 inch, suitable for Window Curtains,
25 cts. a Yard.
Former price 50 and 75 cts.
1,500 pieces 1-inch Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, warranted pure Silk, in all the leading and staple shades,
5 cts. a Yard.
Worth 12½c.
2,000 pieces 1¼-inch Satin and Gros Grain, warranted pure Silk, all the best shades,
6 cts. a Yard.
Worth 15c.
1,800 pieces 1½-inch Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, warranted all Silk, in all the leading shades,
9 cts. a Yard.
Worth 18c.
1,000 pieces 2-inch Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, warranted all Silk, in all the leading shades,
12 cts. a Yard.
Worth 22c.
2,200 pieces 2½-inch Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons warranted all silk, in all the leading shades,
15 cts. a Yard.
Worth 25c.
John W. Goetz & Co.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

Gentle Women
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK.
THE McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee in their delightful performance of
THE MERRY WAR.
Misses Lillie Post, Ray Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton. Special Performance Sunday Night.

THE GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark Street Bridge.
THE POPULAR HOUSE OF CHICAGO.
TODAY AT 2:30 P. M.,
IOLANTHE!
TONIGHT, LAST TIME OF
PIRATES of PENZANCE!
At the Matinees Thursday and Friday,
IOLANTHE!
Wednesday Matinee and Night,
BELLS of CORNEVILLE!
Thursday Night, only and last time of
PATIENCE!
Saturday Matinee and Friday and Saturday Nights,
FATINITZA!
IN THE MUSEUM:
JOHN H. CRAIG, the famous Kentucky Giant, weight 758 lbs., 6 feet 4 inches in height, age 21; also MILLY LULU, Circassian Child; SERLINA, Snake Charmer; Egyptian Snake, captured in the River Nile—first appearance of both. A wealth of Wonders and Objects of Genuine Interest.
An exhibition of LADIES' PET DOGS will soon be given. Call or write to Museum for list of entries and prizes.
In active preparation—PRINCESS TOTO.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Single Tickets
FOR THE
MAY FESTIVAL
Can now be secured at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. Single reserved seats $1, $2, and $2.50, according to location.
Box Office open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
Skating Surface, 192x86. Seating Capacity, 2,700.
FRED'K AUSTIN and First Regiment Band every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings,
Great Championship Games of Polo,
Bay States, of Boston, vs. Chicago Polo Club.
WEST VS. EAST.
Three Most Exciting, Interesting, and Hard-Fought Games.
Friday, May 23, the Endurance Skater, VICTOR W. CLOUGH, of Geneseo, Ill.
100 Miles in 10 Hours, for $100.00.
Commencing at 12 m., skating continually till 10 p. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Palace Dime Museums
Every Act and Curiosity New.
WEST SIDE, W. Madison, near Halsted. FIRST GRAND MAY Musical Festival. 50 ARTISTS. 50 200 Instruments. 200 ON THE STAGE. Every Act, Feature, and Face New. Doors open 1 to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE, Clark, south of Madison. 17 LIVING CURIOSITIES From Cassell's New York Museum. 12 Accomplished Actors on Our Stage. Sparkling Specialty Show Every Hour. Doors open 10 to 10 daily.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Randolph-st., South Side.
Every Evening until Further Notice Planquette's Charming Comic Opera,
THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE,
Produced in an entirely original manner, under the personal supervision of the celebrated manager, Mr. J. C. SCANLAN. Every afternoon at 2 this week (Saturday excepted),
PINK DOMINOS
As played in London over 1,000 times. New features added to the Museum daily.
In active preparation—BILLEE TAYLOR.
Doors open at 1 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 35c and 50c extra. Reserved Seats can be procured in advance at Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
CLAIRE
AND THE
FORGE MASTER.
The Latest New York Success.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Box Office open for advance sale of seats from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE GREAT CHICAGO FAVORITE,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In the most brilliant success of his career, called
"FOR CONGRESS."
JOIN THE JOLLIFICATION.
Sunday, May 25—The Chicago Favorites, Thatcher, Primrose & West's Consolidated Minstrels.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER....................Managers
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
PAT ROONEY
AND HIS
New York Star Combination!
Monday, May 26—Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Co.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the Great Burlesque Success,
Orpheus and Eurydice
BY THE
BIJOU OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Sunday, May 25—Frank Mayo and Powerful Company in NORDECK.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST!
Every Afternoon until May 25—Positively Last Day. Performance Rain or Shine.
Gates open at 1 p. m. Performance begins at 2:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
Madison-st. cars run to grounds.
C., B. & Q. run trains to Driving Park.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
One week, commencing Monday, May 19, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
LAURA E. DAINTY and original cast in
A MOUNTAIN PINK.
Popular prices, 50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next week, May 26—BURR OAKS CO.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE-BALL.
CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.
EVANSVILLE vs. CHICAGO RESERVES.
TUESDAY, May 20. WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand Stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.
BASE BALL.
CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.
BALTIMORE UNIONS VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, May 20, 22, 24, 25.
Games commence at 3:30 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYTTELL'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
Around the World in 80 Days.
Grand Ballet Divertissement! Dazzling Marches! Superb Costumes! 100 people employed in this production! Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Edward H. Taylor Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., is at the Palmer.

R. Masujima, a barrister in Tokio, Japan, was on 'Change in this city yesterday.

The Hon. J. Landrigan, President of the State Board of Agriculture, is at the Sherman.

Congressman D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Ia., and Francis Murphy, of Maine, are at the Tremont.

IN GENERAL.

The Council Committee on Licenses recommended placing on file an ordinance reducing the license on billiard-tables from $25 to $10.

"Pop" Whitaker, of the Buffalo Bill combination, well known in sporting circles, is lying seriously ill at the Gault House in this city.

Henry F. Phillips, 40 years old, committed suicide by swallowing an ounce of laudanum at his residence, No. 154 West Harrison street, his death terminating a prolonged spree. He leaves a wife and family.

Justice Foote fined James Butler $10 for allowing minors to play pool in his saloon and $100 for carrying on a poker game where young men were in the habit of losing their money. His place is at No. 3856 Cottage Grove avenue.

J. M. Thatcher, ex-Commissioner of Patents, delivered an address last night to the Chicago Inventors' Association on "The Object of the Association; or, the Ins and Outs of the Patent System and Its Practical Workings."

Corporation-Counsel Winston received a telegram from Ottawa stating that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the city in the cases involving the legality of licensing the real-estate and merchandise brokers. The license is $25 a year.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 64° above zero: 9 a. m., 63°; 10 a. m., 63°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 63°; 1 p. m., 62°; 3 p. m., 61°; 6 p. m., 63°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.04; 6 p. m., 29.21.

Little Walter Fuller, a lad 3 years of age, who lives with his mother at No. 115 South Jefferson street, has his heart in the wrong place, it being on the right side. He is apparently healthy, though he can bear no pressure over that organ. He will b examined today by Dr. Bradley and other physicians at the Homeopathic College.

The Employés' Benevolent Association of the West Division Street-Railway Company have adopted resolutions of condolence with Superintendent James K. Lake and his family on the death of his son, William Ovington Lake. An engrossed copy of the resolutions was presented to Mr. Lake last evening by a delegation from the association.

An 18-year-old miss named Sophia Marugg, whose home was at No. 174 Racine avenue, had been in the habit of taking arsenic to improve her complexion. Her face became bleached to a proper degree of whiteness, but her general health was ruined. In her despair she swallowed an overdose of the beautifier and died. An inquest was held in the case, and the jury found that she had taken the poison with suicidal intent.

There were 229 deaths in the city last week, an increase of six over the preceding week and an increase of thirty-one over the corresponding week in 1883. The principal causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 8; croup, 7; diphtheria, 13; scarlet-fever, 6; typhoid-fever, 8; measles, 13; consumption, 17; infantile convulsions, 13; heart-disease, 7; bronchitis, 10; pneumonia, 24.

Judge Williamson yesterday denied the motion to vacate the judgment in the case of Maud Lyons and Jerry Cronin, who were convicted of swindling by means of a confidence game. They waived a jury and submitted the case to the court. After sentence was passed they regretted the action, and had resort to one of the many legal quibbles to escape punishment. The decision is considered very important, as it will establish a precedent in cases of this kind.

Officer Bald was before the grand jury yesterday as a witness in the case of Charles Meinke, of No. 8 Goethe street, who was arrested February last for selling lottery-tickets, each one of which was advertised as a "winner." Charles Schwartz was induced to invest $6 in the hope of securing one of these mythical fortunes, but after the drawing he discovered that his ticket came within one number of the big prize. He appeared as complainant against Meinke.

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday the subject discussed was the city mission work, the method of managing which should, according to Dr. Lawrence, be radically changed. It must be taken out of the hands of the State Board and left to the people of the city. Others opposed the idea of a city missionary society on the ground that it had already been tried and had failed. The discussion will be continued at future meetings.

Mr. John Ennis, for several years Superintendent of the lard refinery of Armour's packing-house at the Stock-Yards, resigned his position last week to engage in business on his own account. Thursday last, just after Mr. Ennis had turned over the business of his department to his successor, he was waited upon by a committee who presented him with a fine gold watch in the name of all the men of his department as a mark of the high regard they entertained for him. Mr. Ennis suitably replied to the address on the occasion.

There were married from the residence of a sister of the bride, Mrs. D. M. True, No. 471 Washington boulevard, Sunday, Mr. J. W. Prendergast and Miss Clara Roux, both of this city. The wedding, which was quite private, was attended only by the near relatives of the parties. Mr. Prendergast, the groom, is well and favorably known as a manager of one of the departments of the firm of Charles Gossage & Co. A number of valuable and handsome presents were sent by friends of the happy couple.

A 13-year-old girl named Kate Reilly had a sad experience to relate to Justice Foote in the Armory Police Court. She was found in a disreputable house kept by a Mrs. Mayo, near the corner of Sixteenth and Clark streets, and said that her own mother had left her there. She told a terrible story as to what she had seen in the place, and the court sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd on a $100 fine. The mother and also the keeper of the house were ordered arrested by Capt. Ebersold, and two men who were found in the house with the girl were fined $25 each.

Mrs. Margaretta Folz, wife of Jailer Conrad Folz, died last evening. She had been suffering from a chronic disease for over a year. Her death was expected by her relatives, the doctors having given up all hope of her recovery for several weeks past. She was born near Würzburg, Bavaria, thirty-seven years ago. She was greatly esteemed among her German friends and took a deep interest in religious work. By her death the poor of St. Michael's Parish have lost a benefactress. She will be buried from that church Wednesday. Interment will take place at St. Boniface.

A lawyer has discovered a new wrinkle whereby to secure delays in the machinery of the law. When the case of John Hall, John Philips, Byron Sorenson, and William Tiedeman was called for trial before Judge Williamson, Lawyer John C. King made the statement that his client Philips could not get a fair trial because Assistant-State's-Attorney Anthony was prejudiced against him, and he therefore would ask for a change of venue. Mr. Anthony said that he considered the application as an insult, since he had never seen Philips before. He is charged with burglary, and is indicted under the Habitual-Criminals act.

Dr. Mary Thompson was arrested yesterday on the charge of procuring an abortion on Mrs. Ella B. McDonald. The defendant accompanied the officer to Justice C. J. White's private office and demanded an immediate examination. The prosecuting witness testified that she went to the Hospital for Women and Children in December last to be examined for a female complaint and was subsequently subjected to an operation by Dr. Thompson which caused a miscarriage April 15 last. The case was continued until today to secure several material witnesses for the prosecution, the defendant giving bail in $3,000 for her appearance. The complaint charges that in procuring the alleged abortion, instruments, drugs, and medicines were used. The prosecuting witness said she had been informed by a physician that the use of instruments in such a case as hers was not safe, and she believed that Dr. Thompson had been guilty of great carelessness at any rate. She was not ready to accuse her of criminal intent, however.

A delegation of commission-men from South Water street called upon Commissioner Cregier yesterday to enter their protest against the manner in which the Consumers' Gas Company was tearing up Dearborn street at the river. The company is sinking a shaft there for the purpose of tunneling under the river, and the complaint is made that a great nuisance has been committed. The commission-men stated that their cellars were thrown open without their knowledge or permission, and that butter and other provisions were spoiled by the escape of gas. The Commissioner could give them but little satisfaction, saying that the contract stipulated that the street should not be torn up more than thirty days.

At a meeting of Division No. 21, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sunday, the resolutions adopted at the recent National Convention of the order held in Cleveland, O., were cordially indorsed, especially the one which declared the unswerving fidelity of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to the free institutions of the United States, and expressed heartfelt sympathy for the Irish people in their struggle for self-government. The division expressed its appreciation of the honor conferred on Chicago (the banner city of the United States so far as the order is concerned) by the convention in selecting as national delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States a Chicago man—Henry F. Sheridan—who, it was declared, had done good service in the cause not only of the Ancient Order of Hibernians but of Ireland.

It is reported around the County-Building that the grand jury drawn by the County Board yesterday will never be called upon to serve the county, for the reason that it was illegally drawn. The law provides that the grand jury must be drawn twenty days before the opening of the term of court they are to serve. Last Tuesday was just twenty days from the opening of the term, and, as the jury was not drawn then, it devolves upon the Judge of the Criminal Court to select his own grand jury. How this state of affairs was brought about was explained fully in THE TRIBUNE of last Wednesday. It is said that the Judges "put up a clever little job" on the Commissioners for the welfare of Cook County by having the order for the grand jury sent in immediately after the County Board adjourned Monday week, which was a perfectly legal act on the part of the Judge who issued the order. However, the Commissioners are confident that their jury will be accepted. Commissioner Wasserman put a newspaper reporter on the grand jury "just to show the public that he was perfectly honest in his selection of jurors," so he says.

MORE TELEGRAPH LINES GOING UNDERGROUND.

The Commissioner of Public Works gave a permit yesterday to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company under provision of an ordinance passed Oct. 27, 1879, to place wires and cables under ground in Washington street, from Market to Dearborn; La Salle street, from Washington to Jackson; Jackson street, from La Salle to Michigan avenue; Michigan avenue, from Jackson to South Water streets; Dearborn street, from Washington to South Water; Fifth avenue, from Adams to Lake; Franklin, from Adams to Randolph. The locating of the pipes is to be under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and the permit is issued on the express conditions that no street paved with granit blocks, asphalt blocks, or sheet asphalt shall be excavated, nor shall the pavement be disturbed. It is understood that work will be commenced at once.

The city is also laying its underground telegraph conduits on La Salle street from the new City-Hall along Pacific avenue to the engine-house on Harrison street. It is also expected that the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company will soon be under ground, and City-Electrician Barrett says it is only a question of time when telegraph poles in the city will be a thing of the past.

A POLICE MISTAKE.

The police are under the impression now that they made a mistake when they arrested George Schafer and charged him with attempting to assassinate Louis Hirsch, the grocer, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Prairie avenue Saturday night. Schafer, who was discharged from the service of Mr. Hirsch, was identified by the latter as one of the men who wounded him and his daughter, but three other young fellows who were arrested in the Thirty-fifth street district on the charge of burglary have confessed that they alone were implicated in the attempt to kill Mr. Hirsch. These three offenders are George Wiley, Albert Smith, and Harry Sills. Wiley and Smith were arrested for stealing $45 from the safe of F. P. Murray's hardware, No. 3507 Cottage Grove avenue, where Wiley had been employed, and also for stealing a small amount of cash from Barnard's butcher-shop near by. After their arrest Wiley and Smith confessed that they were the two would-be assassins who waited for Mr. Hirsch at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Prairie avenue, and that their purpose was robbery. They also said that Harry Sills was one of the men to arrange the scheme although he was not present when the attempt was made to carry it out. On the strength of these confessions Justice Foote held Wiley, Smith, and Sills to the Criminal Court in $3,000 each.

A PROMISING SNEAK-THIEF NIPPED.

A sneak-thief in the person of a young man named George Ellis, for whom the police had been looking for some time, was captured in the Thirty-fifth street district. His plan was to call at a residence, and, in the event of finding the grown people there, excuse himself on some pretext; but if he found only children in the house he would represent himself as a sewing-machine agent, and send the children out to find their mother. During their absence he would ransack the house for valuables. He was captured while about to make away with $400 from the residence of Mrs. Kate Walsh, No. 3459 Laurel street. An hour before he stole a pair of gold bracelets from Mrs. Collins' residence, No. 3348 Dashiel street. May 16 he stole about $40 worth from Mrs. Palmer's residence, No. 3231 Butterfield street, and May 14 he got away with articles of jewelry from two other residences in the neighborhood. The police expect to send him to Joliet for a long term.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The fifth day's session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, at the Sherman House was opened with the report of the Committee on Laws. The committee reported on 113 decisions rendered by the Supreme Dictator during the year, approving all except Nos. 1, 2, 48, 79, and 83, which were amended by the committee. The report of the committee was adopted except in regard to decision No. 61, which relates to corporate charters for lodges, and action on this was deferred until another session. The secret work of the order was exemplified by Past Supreme Dictator J. A. Cummings, of Boston. The rest of the day was occupied in the discussion and action on the report of the Committee on Laws on documents referred to them heretofore during the session. The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was made the special order for this morning. The report will embrace many important cases of contested claims for benefits.

THAT RAILROAD LOSS.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, through their lawyers, began suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Charles S. Bartlett, and his bondsmen, John G. Shortall, Samuel B. Barker, and William Chisholm, to recover a debt of $40,000 and damages to the extent of $30,000. Mr. Bartlett was formerly general paymaster for the railroad company, but some weeks ago a package containing $40,000 of the company's money was stolen from the safe in Bartlett's office and was never recovered. Bartlett was immediately discharged, and his bondsmen asked to make good the loss, but they failed to do so. One of the lawyers for the road said yesterday: "We contend that Bartlett, as one of the trusted officers of the company, should have been a little more careful about how and where he kept such large sums of money. No suspicion attaches to him, but he and his bondsmen are responsible for the loss, and we have no doubt that we will compel them to make restitution for it."

IT WAS FATAL.

THE SHOT FIRED BY JOHN MOHYDE AT MAX SCHWEIGER.

Max Schweiger, who was shot in the abdomen during a quarrel in Joseph Fritz's saloon, No. 30 West Ohio street, Sunday night, died from his injuries at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was shot by one of three men who were playing pool in the saloon, and who escaped after Fritz, the proprietor, had secured the weapon. From descriptions furnished by eye-witnesses suspicion fell on John Mohyde as one of the party. He was found on Wesson street early in the morning by Detectives Ryan and Loftus and locked up at West Chicago Avenue Station. When shown a hat which had been left by one of the party in their hasty exit from the saloon Mohyde at once claimed it as his own. He was afterwards identified by Fritz as the one who fired the shot. Word being received from the County Hospital that Schweiger was very low, Mohyde was taken before the dying man, who, though unable to speak more than a syllable at a time, indicated the prisoner as his murderer. Schweiger's ante-mortem statement was then taken by Julius Katz, a notary public, in the presence of Capt. Hathaway and Lieut. Steele. Schweiger died at 3 p. m.

Mohyde is the same man who was concerned in a quarrel several months ago when Thomas Walsh received fatal injuries. Walsh and Mohyde were standing on the North Halsted street viaduct Dec. 5, engaged in a political discussion. William Holm came up and began a quarrel with Walsh, ending with a kick, which threw Walsh against a telegraph-pole, fracturing his skull. Walsh died of lockjaw Dec. 16, and Mohyde, Holm, and two others who were present—Daniel Murphy and Martin, alias Buffalo Nelson—were tried for murder in the Criminal Court, but were acquitted.

Mohyde's companions of Sunday night have not been arrested, and it is doubtful if their identity is known.

SUNDAY RACING.

IT IS EMPHATICALLY CONDEMNED BY THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The committee appointed by the Methodist ministers to place the question of inviting the General Conference to meet in this city in 1888 before the official boards of the churches reported unanimous approval, but some opposition was manifested among individual members, owing to the expense incidental to the conference, amounting it was estimated to $20,000. The invitation was formally extended by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Cady offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The managers of the Chicago Driving Park have voted to have races Sundays the coming season; and

WHEREAS, This action is a flagrant outrage upon the Christian sensibilities of the people of this city, a shameless defiance of the laws of God and the law of the State, and opens up a new flood-gate of immorality upon the city already well in the grip of Satan;

Resolved, That we hereby assert our emphatic protest against this action, and urge all good citizens to unite against the threatened evil.

The Rev. W. H. Burns said he had been informed that a company had been organized to construct base-ball parks in each of the divisions of the city for the express purpose of having Sunday games, and moved to add a resolution against that violation of the Sabbath also.

Dr. Cady—Sunday horse-racing is only one of the moral diseases of Chicago, but let us take one at a time.

Dr. Hardin—We might as well strike out the "grip of Satan." Every one knows that without being told so. Let us sum up our objections plainly without any undue assertions.

The resolutions were then adopted, a copy being ordered sent to Dr. Little, of the Sunday Committee.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The feelings of the members of the above church are apparent from the following resolutions adopted by them by a rising vote Sunday evening:

WHEREAS, We, the pastor, members, and adherents of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, having heard with profound sorrow of the action of the Racing Park Association in opening their grounds for horse-racing on the Sabbath, and feeling that the tendency of the times under the encouragement of our Municipal Government seems to be making continual aggressive encroachments on the Divine institution of the the Sabbath—an institution necessary for the physical welfare of society, as well as for its Christian and moral influences—therefore,

Resolved, That we, the pastor, members, and adherents of this church, do herein and hereby express our most determined and decided disapproval of the action of the said association in opening their grounds for racing on the Sabbath; that we shall always regard it our duty and privilege not only as Christians, but as members of society, to now and at all times lift our testimony against this and other instances of this evil in our city, the direct influence of which is to corrupt and poison the moral safeguards of society.

Resolved, That we withhold all patronage from those engaged in such open and wanton profanation of this divinely appointed day of rest, and oppose them by our social, political, and moral influence; and further, that we lament the fact that, under the laws of our State upon this subject, our Municipal Government should tolerate such an unblushing violation of our Sabbath laws.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The following action was unanimously taken at the Presbyterian Ministerial Association:

WHEREAS, It is reported in the daily papers that the Board of Directors of the Chicago Driving-Park Association has voted to open their grounds on the Sabbath for the purposes of horse-racing; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association, for ourselves and our congregations, hereby unanimously and most heartily protest against this action, and respectfully urge the members of said board that deferring to the convictions of a large part of the most intelligent people of the city that they rescind the action which they have taken and keep the gates of their grounds closed on the Sabbath.

CROSS-TOWN RAILWAYS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST STREET PROJECTS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The Council Committee on Railroads was occupied yesterday with the ordinance of the South Division Railroad Company providing for a franchise for a cross-town railroad on Thirty-first street. The proposed route is on Thirty-first street, from the lake west to Pitney avenue, then northwest to Archer avenue, and out Archer to Brighton. "Long" John Wentworth, who has large real-estate interests in Brighton, appeared before the committee, and stated that he was in favor of the road if it would be completed in ninety days. Mr. Holmes, who was present, said that it would be completed and in operation in ninety days after the ordinance was passed. J. J. Marshall, representing large Kentucky interests on Thirty-first street, and W. A. Bond, of Turner & Bond, representing Judge David Davis' estate, were also present.

The ordinance further provides for the construction of tracks on Butler street, running from Archer avenue down Hanover street to Twenty-ninth and down Butler to Thirty-ninth. However, it is not the intention to complete this road further south than Thirty-first street until the street is paved its whole length. It is stated in the ordinance that but one fare (five cents) will be charged, including transfers. Action on the matter was deferred.

Another proposition is before the Council for a road covering about the same route, with the exception of Butler street, which comes from the Cross-Town Railroad Company—a new rival concern whose backers are not known. The publication in THE TRIBUNE of the plans of the new company hurried up the South Division Railroad Company.

DR. GEIGER'S RETURN.

HE WILL STAND TRIAL FOR THE ALLEGED GRAVEYARD INSURANCE SCHEME.

Dr. Henry Geiger, indicted with Itelius Driver and William Gütschow for conspiracy to defraud the Home Life-Insurance Company of New York on the graveyard-insurance plan, and who skipped his bail-bond, was yesterday surrendered in the Criminal Court before Judge Williamson by his sureties, Michael Brand and Henry Lamparter. During his absence the Doctor has sojourned in Canada, and his lawyer, Mr. B. M. Shaffner, said that he came back voluntarily on his advice. Geiger looked as if he had taken excellent care of himself. He said that he would take his chances and stand trial. The default on his recognizance was set aside, and he was immediately released on presenting new bail in the sum of $3,000. Henry Lamparter and John Wilson, a saloonkeeper, became responsible for him. When his trial is called up it is understood that Gütschow will be used as a witness against him. The latter was sentenced to one year at Joliet by Judge Hawes on a plea of guilty. Driver is still missing.

The scheme for which the trio were indicted was to insure the life of some moribund and decrepit patient, it is alleged, of Dr. Geiger's, a healthy man assuming his name for the purpose of obtaining the policy. Then the trio collected and divided the premium after the invalid was dead. Their greed in the division of the spoils led to a serious split, and brought the matter before the authorities.

IN THE ALLEY.

THE FIRST AFTERNOON SESSION—THE SMALLER TRADERS—THE CALL BOARD.

The first afternoon session of the Board of Trade yesterday from 2 to 2:30 o'clock, while not bringing so many members on the floor as the morning session, gave rise to a general feeling that the new plan was a great improvement over the old afternoon call. An amendment to the rules was posted changing the time of deliveries to between 1:15 and 1:55 p. m. in order to get the boys out of the way before the session begins. The advocates of a continuous morning session lasting until 2 o'clock will probably endeavor at the time the amendment is voted upon to secure the adoption of their plan. The session as it is now held exactly suits many on account of its giving an opportunity of more fully telegraphing correspondents during the hour's intermission, and also in caring for the physical wants of active operators between times.

A movement towards leasing the Call-Board room for smaller trades of between 1,000 bushels and over is being quietly talked of as a sort of competitor to the Open Board of Trade. In the main hall sales of less than 5,000 bushels are looked upon with contempt, forcing many orders for smaller lots to go to other places. The session at each place will be held simultaneously if the plan materializes, and the rules of the board will govern both.

The Call-Board Directors are endeavoring to wind up its affairs and divide the money on hand as soon as possible. There was about $26,000 cash on hand, which, together with the building, worth between $4,000 and $5,000, will make a dividend of about $27 to the 1,000 members after the expenses and salaries to June 1 are taken out. It is said that the *News* is negotiating for the building, which is directly in the rear of its office.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE DOUBLE-TAXATION SCHEMERS AGAIN DISCOMFITED—OTHER BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday Commissioner Kiehm moved that the Directors of the new Merchants' & Bankers' Telegraph Company be given the right of way in such points throughout the county as they had petitioned for, and Commissioner Mattocks said he would be in favor of granting the petition if the company would give the county officers free use of the wires in transmitting official messages. As the company was not represented at the meeting the matter was laid over for another week to ascertain what returns it would make the county for privileges extended.

Commissioner Wasserman moved that the board proceed to draw the grand jury for the June term of the Criminal Court, which was carried. The grand jurors selected are:

Samuel Haight, Moreland; M. H. Kenneally, No. 17 Emerson avenue; P. Shanahan, No. 248 South Halsted street; John McGuire, Lake; Michael Haley, No. 2425 Archer avenue; Fred Maas, No. 408 Milwaukee avenue; Jacob Feger, No. 381 West Twelfth street; William Arnold, Rich; John Farren, Hyde Park; George Carlan, No. 143 Monroe street; A. J. Proctor, Hyde Park; Fred Frank, Rich; T. E. Courtney, No. 463 Carroll avenue; Christian Busse, Elk Grove; S. J. Williamson, No. 429 South Halsted street; Michael Fitzgerald, No. 130 West Harrison street; M. Robinson, Palatine; S. Sutherland, No. 1830 Wabash avenue; J. D. Dawson, Avondale; William Fitzgerald, No. 9 Congress street; M. E. Dickson, No. 1250 West Monroe street; Paul H. Dennis, Hyde Park; Michael Fox, No. 3701 Deering street.

Commissioner Van Pelt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service, or any member thereof, or any appointee of the same or of this board, shall have free access to all records and public documents in the custody of any and all subordinate officers or employés of such offices of Cook County at all proper times, in order to successfully prosecute their investigation concerning the proper assessment and valuation of property for taxation, and that any and all such employés be and are requested and instructed to render such committee or their representatives any and all aid and assistance in order that such investigations may be conducted properly and completely carried out.

Mr. Wasserman moved that the resolution be adopted, but Commissioners Kiehm and Mattocks declared that it was entirely out of order. Commissioner Mattocks said:

"Mr. Chairman, the passage of that resolution would be nothing less than a swindle and a direct insult to the decent people of Cook County. Just think of it! the gentleman asks that men not appointed by and entirely unknown to the board be allowed to handle official documents and entail additional expense on the board. I would ask the Chair if the resolution isn't out of order?"

Commissioners Wasserman and Hannigan wanted to know where the additional expense would be entailed, and challenged Mr. Mattocks to show wherein the people would be swindled by the passage of the resolution, but the discussion was cut short by Chairman Donnersberger, who called them to order and said: "This board has no right to confer the privileges asked for, much less to encourage any such loose manner of transacting business. I declare your resolution out of order. Next business."

Commissioner Van Pelt sprang to his feet and angrily shouted:

"Then I appeal from the Chair's decision."

"Appeal then, and make the most of it," said Mr. Donnersberger.

But Mr. Wasserman insisted on an appeal, and moved that the roll be called to ascertain if the Chair's decision would be sustained.

"Call the roll, then," said Mr. Donnersberger. When Commissioner Senne's name was called he laughingly said: "Mr. Chairman, what are we doing anyhow? The Chair has rendered his decision; we can't alter it, and therefore we are only losing time by trying to upset the decision."

Mr. Donnersberger said: "Your point is well taken. I again pronounce that resolution out of order. Mr. Clerk you needn't mind finishing the roll-call, for we will now go on with the regular order of business."

Van Pelt sprang to the floor and screamed out:

"I'd like to know who made the Chairman of this board Dictator of Cook County anyhow?"

"You did," suggested Commissioner Senne.

Van Pelt paused for a moment and then loudly observed.

"Yes, by G—d!" and threw himself dejectedly into his chair.

Mr. Wasserman was inclined to fight the question further, but proceedings were terminated by a hasty adjournment.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ABUSING THE SALOONKEEPERS.

A fair-sized audience assembled in Farwell Hall last evening to participate in a temperance meeting led by Francis Murphy. The Rev. Dr. Kennard presided. Dr. Kennard in opening the meeting said: "All citizens of thoughtful minds must have been forcibly struck with the frightful increase of crime, and the corresponding increase of rum power in this city during the last ten years. This increase of the power of wickedness is, after all, greatly due to the lethargy of good citizens in allowing existing evils to gather strength from day to day right under their very eyes. Of late, however, multitudes of our citizens have been awakened to a sense of their duty in the premises and are making a determined fight to check the evils, and at length God has sent us a David in the cause to lead us in the battle. It affords me genuine pleasure to introduce to you this evening Brother Francis Murphy."

Mr. Murphy's appearance was greeted with prolonged applause. He prefaced his remarks by saying fervently: "May the Lord help Francis Murphy," after which he delivered one of his characteristic soul-stirring addresses. As is his custom, he carefully abstained from saying anything uncharitable of any one, directly or indirectly connected with the liquor traffic. He said: "If the cause of total abstinence were destined to be triumphant by using hard words as weapons against saloonkeepers it would have won the victory long, long ago. Depend upon it, there are good men standing behind bars tonight selling liquor; it is their business, and, had they no customers, they would soon go to doing something for their own advancement and the advancement of their fellow-men. If you want the liquor traffic ended, quit buying liquor. Try kind measures with the saloonkeepers and endeavor to inspire an ambition in them for a higher vocation. But, above all, you men who take a drink 'once in a while,' be careful; set the example to your brother who has been disgraded by the use of whisky by yourself signing the total-abstenance pledge. It won't do for you who take a drink occasionally to make laws for the government of me, a victim and a slave to liquor. When you feel tempted to abuse and say hard things about liquor-dealers for the misery entailed by the liquor traffic, look at yourself; see what goes on in your own household. It has become fashionable to have wines and liquors at home for 'family use,' and I tell you it is a dangerous and cursed fashion. Thousands have become drunkards after taking their first glass at the table of a friend, and liquor left carelessly about where children are is perchance as dangerous as a serpent in their pathway. Be careful, then, in abusing the saloonkeepers, for it is well before criticising our neighbors to see that our own dooryards are entirely clean."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's address eighty-seven men, old and young, advanced to the platform and signed the pledge.

W. W. O'Brien occupied a seat on the platform, but did not address the audience.

Good music was furnished by a volunteer choir. Mr. Murphy will conduct meetings in Farwell Hall from 11 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon and at 8 p. m. daily during this week. Last night's meeting would have been much better attended had it been announced in time. It is expected that the hall will be crowded tonight.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CROSS-TOWN STREET RAILWAY—INFORMATION ABOUT GAMING-HOUSES CALLED FOR—CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS—NINTH WARD ELECTION.

The City Council met last night with Mayor Harrison in the chair.

The Mayor's appointment of John M. Clark as member of the School Board in place of E. G. Keith, resigned, was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 1, Ald. Lawler voting in the negative.

An ordinance was introduced by Ald. Burke granting a franchise to the Chicago Cross-Town Street Railway Company to lay tracks on Thirty-first street, from Lake avenue to Crawford avenue, and operate them for a period of twenty years. The ordinance provides that the fare shall not exceed five cents and the tracks not be elevated above the grade of the street.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

Ald. Young introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be and he is hereby instructed to report to this Council at its next regular meeting the location, by streets and numbers, of each and every house or other place within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago wherein or whereat any game or games for the purpose of gambling are permitted or allowed in violation of Sec. 1,307 of the Municipal Code; and said Superintendent shall at the same time report to this Council so far as it lies in his power so to do the names of every person keeping, or maintaining, or having in charge any such house or place or in any manner connected therewith.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

The same Alderman introduced an ordinance changing the penalty for carrying concealed weapons from a $25 fine to a $200 fine and raising the license for carrying concealed weapons from $2 to $100, and providing that the names of those who took out such licenses shall be published in the official organ of the city. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Sweeney introduced an order, which was passed, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to report by what authority he gave a permit to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to lay underground wires.

Ald. Vayes introduced an order directing the Chief-of-Police to keep a clear space of twenty feet in front of the main entrances to the Northwestern Depot, and that the hotel-runners should be under the authority of the police.

Ald. Cullerton said that this simply gave more license to the runners, and although but one depot was mentioned it would apply to all.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Manierre presented a petition from the master masons and builders asking for the passage of an ordinance changing the building ordinance by making the owners liable for obstructing the street, etc., instead of the first workmen. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The returns of the special Aldermanic election in the Ninth Ward were canvassed. The result showed that Mahoney had received 950 votes and Murray 84.

The Alderman qualified and took his seat.

The Committee on Police recommended that the ordinance prohibiting bands from playing in wagons while in motion be modified, and that permission be granted if sufficient care were taken not to create a disturbance. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Manierre introduced an order authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids for completing the paving of Dearborn avenue with cedar blocks from Chicago avenue to North Water street, which, after considerable discussion, was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The rumor that Arthur Barton, late clerk for the Stock-Yards commission firm of Steck & Co., was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, is untrue. Barton was recently discharged by the firm on account of his dissipated habits, and his friends sent him to the Washingtonian Home to sober up. His successor discovered some complications in the accounts and Barton was sent for to appear in Steck & Co.'s office and straighten up matters. He did so partially, but his explanations and corrections were not altogether satisfactory to his recent employers. Barton's friends, however, affirm that, though he may have got the accounts badly tangled up, he did not embezzle $3,000 nor any other sum. He was returned to the Washingtonian Home Monday. He is considered a worthy young man aside from his weakness for whisky. He belongs to a very respectable family.

The last of a series of teachers' meetings of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, will be held this afternoon at the Farren School Building on Wabash avenue and Fifty-first street. A paper will be read by Prof. W. H. Russell, of the Graham School.

At a meeting of the Town Board the Sixty-third street saloon ordinance came up for consideration. The saloonkeeper who desired the license was present with his attorney, as were also several citizens, who opposed the passage of the ordinance. The matter was postponed until next Wednesday, when it will be considered in a Committee of the Whole.

THE RAILROADS.

Call for a Meeting to Fix Rates on Grain and Provisions to Ohio River Pool Points.

R. W. Geiger, Chairman of the Ohio River Pool Committee, has issued a circular announcing that at the last regular meeting of the representatives of the Chicago and Ohio River pool a committee was appointed to consult with representatives of roads at St. Louis with the object of having rates for carrying grain from East St. Louis to New Albany, Jeffersonville, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and from Chicago to same points harmonized. Such meeting was held in St. Louis May 14, and it was found that the undertaking was impracticable unless corresponding rates could be fixed for carrying such freight from Peoria, Beardstown, and Seneca to such Ohio River points. Mr. Geiger, therefore, has called a meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific at half-past 9 o'clock, May 28, to fix rate for carrying grain and provisions from East St. Louis, Peoria, Seneca, Beardstown, and Chicago to Cairo, Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Louisville, and Cincinnati. All roads interested in this business are requested to send representatives to the meeting.

Important Rules Regarding the Transportation of Live Stock.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just issued the following rules regarding the transportation of live stock, taking effect May 21:

By and between the roads comprising the Southwestern Railway Association, it has been agreed that special or through runs of live stock from Missouri River points to Chicago shall not be made. All lines in this association, their agents and representatives, are forbidden to offer as an inducement to secure consignments of stock to make special, quick, or through runs. The time via the several routes will as nearly as practicable be made alike. Stock-trains starting from Kansas City the evening of a given day for Chicago will the following day be stopped at an intermediate station in order to allow the cattle to be fed, watered, and rested, the intention being to land the cattle in Chicago the third morning after leaving Kansas City. No offer to run stock through to Chicago without stopping it to be fed and watered must be made. Between Kansas City and the National Yards at East St. Louis the time to be made by stock-trains shall not be less than twenty-five hours.

Continuous Train Tickets to Eastern Points.

The Local Committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago eastward-bound roads held a meeting yesterday at the office of Chairman T. C. Moore.

The charge that some of the roads were violating the agreement regarding the sale of continuous train tickets was up for discussion and it was found that some of the roads were allowing a stop-over on such tickets at Niagara Falls. The Michigan Central representative explained that prior to the completion of the cantelever bridge his road used such tickets the train arrangements being such that continuous train tickets could not be used. Since the completion of the bridge continuous train tickets had been sold by the Michigan Central, but the other roads had not received notice of the action. It was proposed that all roads should adopt the continuous train-ticket if their train arrangements will permit of the same being used. The matter will come up again for further discussion next week.

Reductions in fares to meetings and conventions of various organizations were agreed upon.

Scaling Down Rates to Points in the Middle and Western States.

The Chicago Freight-Rate Committee, composed of the General Freight Agents of the roads running east from this city, to secure the maintenance of rates to Ohio River points and points in the Middle and Western States, held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Joint Agent, T. C. Moore. The question of rates to and from Ohio River points and Green Line points was discussed at some length, and it was finally agreed to reaffirm the existing tariff rates, which were deemed fair and reasonable. The question of rates to points in the Middle and Western States was also discussed, and it was found some changes in the rates had to be made. Under existing arrangements the rate to Buffalo is 10 cents, while the tariff rate to Cleveland is 12 cents. To other interior points the same difference in rates exists. Of course it is impossible to charge a higher rate to Cleveland than to Buffalo, which is twice the distance, and consequently the rates west of Buffalo will have to be scaled down to correspond with the rates to Buffalo. After a full discussion of the subject it was agreed to hold another meeting this morning and agree upon new rates.

Items.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that by agreement between the trunk lines on and after Thursday, May 15, the basis of west-bound rates to Columbus, Ind., will be the same as to Seymour, Ind.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in four car-loads of European emigrants. From May 15 to May 18 the Chicago & Grand Trunk brought in forty-four car-loads of European emigrants. Nearly all of these were bound for points in the West and Northwest.

The Burlington Route will bring in its train arriving here at 2:10 p. m. today a special car with a party of the Japanese nobility, sixteen persons, including the young Prince Imperial of Japan. The party will remain at the Palmer House for a day or two and then leave for the East.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington; Mr. C. H. Chappell, General Manager, and H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Alton; and Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, left for Springfield last evening to make arguments before the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners regarding the proposed new coal tariff.

Mr. H. J. Newton, who for many years satisfactorily represented the New York Central as Southwestern Passenger Agent, has resigned to accept the position of Ticket Agent in the Bee-Line city office at Cincinnati. The territory heretofore represented by him will be placed in charge of W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent at Chicago. Mr. Jerome will be assisted by Mr. Nelson Vanderpool, with the title of Western Traveling Agent, and O. E. Jenkins, with the title of Southwestern Traveling Agent.

Application for some concession in rates on exhibits having been received from the Southern Exposition to be held in Louisville from Aug. 16 until Oct. 25, 1884, Commissioner Fink announces that on all exhibits forwarded to this exposition full tariff rates shall be charged; but that such exhibits, if unsold and reshipped within thirty days after the close of the exposition, will be returned free by the roads, members of the Joint Executive Committee, who carried the same, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the proper officers of the exposition to the effect that the shipments are unsold exhibits which have paid full tariff rates one way, such certificates to be attached to the manifest of each shipment.

"A SUMMER HOLIDAY."

Is the tourists' guide to the popular summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Yellowstone National Park, and the entire Northwestern summer land.

It is an elegant book, to be had free of cost by applying in person or by letter to "City Ticket Agent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 62 Clark street, Chicago, Ill."

The Chicago & Alton are now running the most elegant equipment in the world between Chicago and Kansas City and Chicago and St. Louis. In addition to the finest day cars and palace reclining-chair cars and Pullman palace sleeping-cars, they have recently added Pullman palace buffet sleeping-cars between Chicago and Kansas City on the Denver express both ways, and Pullman buffet parlor-cars between Chicago and St. Louis on day trains both ways.

Why pay several profits on furniture? Hildreth & Co., manufacture and sell close. 223 State.

Your lace curtains do up beautifully if you use Dalton's drying frame and stretcher. 51 State.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Michael Dwyer, Chicago	24
Mary Ryan, Chicago	24
Carl J. Anderson, Chicago	30
Ida M. Anderson, Chicago	20
Frank Lewandowski, Chicago	24
Martha Milefski, Chicago	19
Anton Svaro, Chicago	22
Mary Kakuska, Chicago	20
Friedrich Christian, Chicago	28
Urieka Ruch, Chicago	25
James A. Garvey, Chicago	22
Delia Fitzpatrick, Chicago	20
James Cahill, Chicago	24
Maggie Flynn, Chicago	19
Charles Milroy Young, Chicago	22
Frances A. Miller, Chicago	22
William Foley, Chicago	40
Stacia Hourdin, Chicago	30
Charles W. Leisch, Chicago	26
Lizzie M. Myers, Chicago	19
William J. Fulton, Chicago	26
Mattie Berry, Chicago	20
Herman Brasch, Chicago	23
Emily Fago, Chicago	21
William A. Halliday, Chicago	23
Emma Richartz, Chicago	22
Matthias Schaffer, Chicago	28
Elsie Hellinghausen, Chicago	23
Martin Hayden, South Chicago	23
Johanna Egan, South Chicago	21
Hermann Schalow, Jefferson	26
Minnie Wirth, Jefferson	28
August Hummel, Chicago	31
Matilda Lawrenz, Chicago	27
John H. Scanlan, Chicago	25
Jennie Georgeson, Chicago	19
Heinrich Bossow, Chicago	28
Wilhelmine Jung, Chicago	26
Peter Klomann, Chicago	20
Lillie Hubard, Chicago	18
James Barrett, Chicago	24
Bridget Sweeney, Chicago	22
Thomas W. Ambler, Chicago	26
Carrie D. Hawthorne, Chicago	25
Charles Gibbs, South Chicago	30
Della Moore, South Chicago	20
William Frank, Kensington	27
Bessie C. Decker, Kensington	21
Lawritz Rosenborn, Chicago	23
Anna Albertson, Chicago	23
George D. Desjardins, Chicago	26
Minnie E. Snell, Chicago	19
Herman Lersch, Chicago	22
Josephine Pfrengle, Chicago	19
Albert C. Treiber, Cleveland, O.	23
Helen L. Weber, Chicago	21
William Delabarre, Chicago	29
Eliza Henrich, Chicago	17
August Wilkening, Colehour	23
Lisette Dietrich, Colehour	20
George E. Poulett, Chicago	27
Fannie Weber, Chicago	22
Charles Golla, South Chicago	28
Pauline Lukaszek, South Chicago	19
George Horscher, Wheeling, Ill.	22
Catherine Geister, Chicago	22
Charles Stewart, Chicago	23
Elizabeth Phillips, Chicago	23
Frank F. De Luce, Chicago	21
Kitty Atwell, Chicago	18
George F. Davis, Dyer, Ill.	44
Sarah Hodge, Chicago	39

DEATHS.

TALLON—May 18, Mrs. Jane Tallon, nee O'Brien, of phthisis pulmonary, aged 38 years.
Canada and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

LILIENFELD—Irean, infant daughter of William and Minnie Lilienfeld, aged 4 months and 20 days. Funeral from 2321 Wabash-av. Tuesday, May 20, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.
Kalamazoo papers please copy.

DEIMEL—Monday, May 19, at 2 a. m., Anna, infant daughter of Ignatz and Paulina Deimel. Funeral from No. 510 North Ashland-av. Tuesday, May 20, at 2 p. m.

SCHANZ—Mrs. A. M. Schanz, May 18, aged 55 years. Funeral Tuesday, May 20, at 1 p. m., at late residence, 226 Archer-av.

FOLZ—Margaretha, wife of Conrad Folz, Monday, May 19, aged 37 years. Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 21, at 207 and 209 North-av., corner Larrabee-st.

DOYLE—James L. Doyle, aged 40, native of Kilkenny, Ireland, of inflammation of the bowels. Funeral Tuesday, May 20, from his late residence, 101 Sebor-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

McENERY—Mary, beloved wife of Thomas McEnery, aged 61 years. Funeral Wednesday, May 21, from her late residence, 382 West Polk-st., to the Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WELLS—At Cincinnati, of typhoid-pneumonia, Ira D. Wells, late member of Company A, Third New York Volunteer Cavalry. Remains taken to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

McBREARTY—Mrs. Thomas McBrearty, at her residence, 290 South Desplaines-st., May 19, 1884. Funeral Wednesday morning, the 21st, at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Chicago Historical Society will be held in its hall, No. 142 Dearborn-av. at 7:30 o'clock this evening. William Henry Smith, Esq., of New York, will read a paper entitled, "Charles Hammond and His Relations to Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams; or, Constitutional Limitations and the Contest for Freedom of Speech and the Press."

THE ILLINOIS STATE HOMŒOPATHIC Medical Association begins today and will be in session three days. The members and delegates are to meet at the Palmer House at 10 a. m.

THE REV. BISHOP SAMUEL E. FALLOWS will lecture at the Westminster Presbyterian Church this evening. Subject: "Is the World Growing Worse?"

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Are prepared in their
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To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

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DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, May 20, 9:30 a. m.
Fifteen Hundred Lots Merchandise.
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Wednesday, May 21, 1884
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Buyers wishing to take advantage of the market will do well to call and see the large stock of
Boots! Shoes! AND Slippers!
We will sell Wednesday, May 21, having received orders from owners to close out their goods at [illegible] money. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
STRAW GOODS,
Thursday, May 22, 9:30 a. m.
ALSO
Balance Assignee's Stock Furnishing Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware,
Thursday, May 22, at 9:30 a. m.
HOTEL CHINA,
W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware,
Chamber and Tea Sets, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware. Entire consignment of Chandeliers to be closed out. 2,000 brls Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, [illegible] CLEARING SALE
Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Carpets, Stoves,
AND
General Household Goods.
A large lot of goods that must be sold.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

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ATHLOPHOROS is the first and only medicine which has carried off the prize as the perfect remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Like two relentless tyrants they have for ages held their suffering victims in an iron grip. These poor sufferers have been utterly in the power of their oppressors.
ATHLOPHOROS has entered the arena engaged in conflict with the monsters, and won the victory. As the competitors in the Grecian games of old could win only by the most [illegible] of ability and endurance, so ATHLOPHOROS has won the prize, not alone by giving temporary relief, but by bringing an enduring cure, as well, to those who have suffered the excruciating agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
ATHLOPHOROS is a novelty, not only in name, but in its elements. It is unlike any preparation yet introduced.
ATHLOPHOROS acts on the blood, muscles and joints, removing the poison and acid from the blood, carries them out of the system.
ATHLOPHOROS is put up with consummate skill, and contains nothing that can possibly harm the most delicate constitution.
Now, do you want to suffer on and on or do you want to be well?
"Athlophoros" WILL Cure You.
If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.
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"SPEEDY, SURE & GENTLE."
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Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

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We repair all kinds of lawn-mowers, and carry a full line of extra parts. Send in your mower and have it put in first-class order. Charges reasonable. All work guaranteed.
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No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PICK" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them.
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MONUMENTS.
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...RY GOODS,
...DAY, May 20, 9:30 a. m.
...een Hundred Lots Merchandise.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...nesday, May 21, 1884
...T 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
...hing to take advantage of the market will ...well to call and see the large stock of
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AND
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...Wednesday, May 21, having received ... owners to close out their goods as they ...
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...TRAW GOODS,
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...Assignee's Stock Furnishing Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ckery & Glassware,
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...OTEL CHINA,
...C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware,
...and Tea Sets, Table Cutlery and Plated ... entire consignment of Chandeliers to be ... 2,000 bris Glassware.
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...ESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, GREAT CLEARING SALE
...or Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Carpets, Stoves,
AND
...eneral Household Goods.
...lot of goods that must be sold.
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...ONUMENTS.
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NEAL M'KEAGUE.

Close of the Testimony for the State—Mr. Hardy's Opening.

How the Defense Proposes to Explain the Suspicious Circumstances Brought Out.

The Examination of the Prisoner's Witnesses Begun—Nothing of Special Moment.

THE STATE CLOSES,

AND ALL THE DIRECT TESTIMONY AGAINST M'KEAGUE HAS BEEN GIVEN.

The trial of McKeague for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Willson was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, there being the usual large attendance of spectators, especially of women. There were many new faces, and when the accused came in with the Bailiffs there was the customary eagerness to see him, many getting up in order to obtain a better view. He has recovered his composure, and were it not for the interest he displays in the proceedings a looker-on would not imagine that his life was at stake. When the clothes of the deceased and a few of the weapons of death were introduced there was a craning of necks to see them. As expected, the prosecution closed its case, and the defense began with its story. Mr. Hardy's statement was attentively listened to, it being the first explanation given of the circumstances which indicate McKeague's guilt, and the impression was pretty general that if his lawyers show what they claim they can the jury will let him go on account of the "reasonable doubt."

M'KEAGUE'S BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH MR. WILLSON.

J. Appleton Wilson was recalled, and testified that he received from Deputy-Coroner Clancy the papers found in his uncle's house. He did not find among them one signed by Neal McKeague. Witness identified the paper which had on it "Contract. Neal McKeague, $700, 6 per cent; chat. mortgage, 8 per cent, $200." It was in James L. Willson's handwriting.

Mr. Mills offered the paper in evidence as a part of the res gestæ.

Col. Van Arman objected. There was no principle he was acquainted with by which one person could make for his own convenience, or any other reason, no matter what, good or bad, a paper that would bind another who was a stranger to him or affect him in any way whatever.

Mr. Mills said that in the Collins case the Supreme Court held that the widest latitude should be given to evidence tending to show motive on the part of a man charged with crime. There were facts in the paper which certainly tended to throw light on McKeague's motive—indicated his relations with Mr. Willson.

Col. Van Arman remarked that that was a matter for the jury; nothing could be assumed against the accused. The proposition was so plain that it would be stultifying himself to argue it.

Judge Anthony let the paper in and the defense noted an exception.

Col. Van Arman looked the document over and objected to it on account of alterations. It was not admissible until they were explained.

Mr. Mills couldn't see any changes, and turned it over to the court, who was equally blind. All he could see was that some of the items had been crossed out.

Col. Van Arman noted another exception.

"I will ask you," went on Mr. Mills, "whether or not, among the papers you received from the Deputy Coroner, you found papers relating to all the entries on that list except the Neal McKeague entries?"

An objection was sustained.

M'KEAGUE'S RUBBER COAT.

Henry Busscher, of Winnetka, a gardener, testified that he knew McKeague, and had seen him several times with a rubber overcoat on.

On the cross witness got a little confused. He said the coat was dark colored.

"Did it have sleeves?" [Smiles.]

"I couldn't tell. Yes; it had sleeves to it."

Witness said McKeague used to call at Mrs. Murphy's to see Annie Matkin. He had seen him with and without the rubber coat, but couldn't describe his other clothes.

In reply to Mr. Mills he said McKeague called to see Miss Matkin in the evening.

As he left the stand the audience tittered, and the court shouted "Order!"

Mrs. Augusta Schroder, of Winnetka, testified that McKeague, who used to work for her husband, had two rubber overcoats. On the cross she said that one of the coats was torn up, and the other obtained a year ago this spring.

Detective Maginn was recalled and testified that he searched McKeague's room at Mrs. Meyer's and his shop for a rubber overcoat, but didn't find one.

MR. WILLSON'S SHIRT.

Assistant-Superintendent Robertson, of the Pinkerton agency, was recalled and asked if he saw Mr. Willson's shirt.

Mr. Hardy objected to an answer, and wanted to know where the shirt was.

Mr. Mills said he would produce it, and put that and everything else in evidence—the tongs, shirt, other clothes, etc.

Mr. Hardy protested against the display.

Mr. Mills wanted the jury to see all the articles, and they were brought in and piled up on the floor.

Witness said there were two buttons on the sleeves of the shirt and holes for studs elsewhere.

Mr. Mills offered in evidence the shirt, vest, underclothing, coat, and pantaloons of Mr. Willson, the remains of the tongs, the sword, and Mrs. Willson's cane, and then rested.

Mr. Van Arman inquired about the pistol said to belong to McKeague.

Mr. Mills said he could have it at any time.

Mr. Van Arman—And the piece of wall that was cut out, showing the marks of a hand, is that at our service?

Mr. Mills—Certainly.

Col. Van Arman—And some hairs said to have been found on the floor?

Mr. Mills—If they can be found you can have them.

THE DEFENSE.

MR. HARDY'S OPENING STATEMENT.

Mr. Hardy then make the opening statement for the defense, confining himself to the facts upon which they relied for an acquittal. The defendant, he said, was born in Thorold, Canada, and was 22 years of age. Up to April, 1882, he had always slept beneath his father's roof. In that month he came to Chicago and secured employment in the butcher shop of Michael O'Donnell on Fifth avenue, near Madison street. After working there a month and a half he went to Winnetka and obtained a job in the shop of Charles Schrader—going to the country because he knew more about the business there than in the city. He remained with Schrader about a year and a half, when, having become acquainted with the people, he decided to start a shop for himself. He had a little difficulty about wages with Schrader, and put his claim into the hands of a lawyer, and Schrader settled for $200 in November, that being the full amount due.

While looking for a location he learned that Mr. Willson owned a lot alongside the railroad track, a part of which had been a street, and for which Mr. Willson had received from the town, in 1874, a quit-claim deed—all the title he had. McKeague went to him, and telling him he wanted to put up a butcher-shop, Mr. Willson said he could have it. McKeague told him that he had no money to pay for the land and wanted it on time. Mr. Willson said he could have a part for $400, and McKeague agreed to take it. Learning that there were some unfinished buildings in the woods, the owner of which was represented by Mr. Fales, McKeague discussed with Mr. Willson the matter of purchasing one, and told him it could be had for $300, but he couldn't spare more than $100. Mr. Willson said: "I will put in $100; and we will put our money into Mr. Motte's hands and let him buy the house and take the title in his name." And this was done, and McKeague moved the house to the lot and fitted it up for his business. No papers were ever executed between Mr. Willson and McKeague so far as the $100 were concerned, as there was no occasion for it; and, as to the lot, the title stood today as in 1874, in the name of James L. Willson, and would descend to his heirs, McKeague having nothing to show that he bought a part of it. Would he kill the only people on earth who could give him a title?

Mr. Hardy then told of McKeague's whereabouts the night of the murder—of his eating his supper at Mrs. Meyer's, his visit to Schram's shoe-shop, and of his saying when he left there that he was going to see the girls—"a very foolish remark," said Mr. Hardy. He in reality went to his shop, and after he had closed it took the light into the back room, which has no windows, and remained there posting his books until he went into the pop-shop. No one on the outside could tell whether there was a light in the back-room. The detectives got McKeague's day-book and ledger, but not all his books. When he entered the pop-shop he was warm. That could be accounted for. He wore that night the black vest, black trousers, and a speckled coat. If he murdered Mr. and Mrs. Willson he must have gone directly from their house to the pop-shop. After playing euchre, in settling, there was talk of changing bills, and McKeague said he could change a $100 bill, and displayed his money, which included a $50 bill. The defense might not be able to show exactly where he got it, but McKeague's recollection was that he received it from Mr. Bushong, the railroad agent, for whom he sometimes changed large bills. Schram, who slept with him that night, noticed nothing peculiar in his conduct, and he ate his breakfast in the morning as usual.

As to the vest, the suit to which it belonged was purchased Oct. 19, 1883. The 20th there was a dance at Grosse Point, and McKeague wore it for the first time, and he continued to wear it until Thanksgiving-Day. That night there was a dance at the school-house in Winnetka, and while there McKeague pulled off his coat, tore off his vest, and threw his pocket-book and watch on the floor. He wanted to fight. Three buttons came off his vest. They were new, not faded ones like those produced by the prosecution. Witnesses would be produced who picked up the buttons, and vest, and watch, and chain, and it would be shown what became of the buttons with reasonable certainty. During the fracas McKeague ran his hand through a window and bled profusely, the blood covering his clothes. He attempted to clean them, and finally sent them to a tailor in Evanston to have the work done. The day after the ball, noticing that the buttons were missing, and remembering that his mother had given him a box full of buttons when he left Canada, he took three buttons out of the box and sewed them on himself. A young woman offered to do this, but he told her he had done it himself. As to the missing button which McKeague handed to Mr. Pinkerton, it was torn out while he was rolling a barrel of sawdust into his shop. A part of the cloth was pulled out, and and he cut it off and put the button into his pocket. As to the bloody handkerchief, while cutting a rope to tie a calf's legs he cut his finger. The woman who tied the handkerchief around the finger would so testify. Regarding the speckled pants on which there was alleged to be a spot of human blood, McKeague hadn't them on the night of Feb. 12. He wore the vest in question almost every day after the murder was discovered until he was arrested. Witnesses would be put on the stand who would testify that, on the train to Winnetka Wednesday, he not only talked freely about the murder, but discussed the horrible surroundings. It would be shown that McKeague was as innocent of the crime as any member of the jury.

M'KEAGUE'S WITNESSES.

DECENT CHAIRS PROCURED FOR THE JURORS.

At the afternoon session a surprise was in store for the jury. The old seats had been taken out during the recess and new cane-seated and high-backed chairs substituted, and when the twelve came in and sat down there was a general "Ah!" and they settled themselves as if the chairs were comfortable.

Coroner Boyden was the first witness called for the defense. He identified the official report of the testimony given at the inquest, which had been in his possession since.

"That is all now," said Mr. Hardy, "but I will call you again."

PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

E. C. Johnson, an architect, wanted to know, before he was sworn, if he was going to get any witness fees.

"Be sworn," said Judge Anthony; "there are no witness fees."

Witness identified plans of the Willson house and McKeague's shop as made by himself.

G. F. Gates, of No. 200 Michigan avenue, identified some photographs he had made of the Willson residence, the rooms where the old couple were murdered, McKeague's shop, and other places in Winnetka.

On the cross, he said he took some of the photographs the 23d of April and others the 28th.

C. McLennan, a surveyor, identified a map of Winnetka which he had made from actual measurements. The distance from Moth's store to the north gate of the Willson yard was 1,323 feet. The shop was mostly on an old street which had been vacated.

On the cross, he said the distance from the butcher-shop to the Willson house, along the sidewalk and across the road, was about 1,157 feet; to the pop-shop, 66 feet; to the shoe-shop, 265 feet.

T. B. Jennings, of the United States Signal Service, in charge of the station in this city, testified that he had made a correct copy of the records of the office showing the weather and temperature in Chicago from Feb. 8 to 13, inclusive, at different hours of each day.

On the cross, he said the observations were made in Room 78 Major Block.

Mr. Hardy offered the copy in evidence.

M'KEAGUE'S OLD BOSS.

Charles Schrader, of Winnetka, testified that McKeague worked for him about a year and a half, quitting Nov. 17 last. About a week before he left witness paid him $200 in settlement. Oct. 21, witness and his wife and McKeague were at Grosse Point. McKeague had a revolver, but witness didn't know of his own knowledge what became of it. He wore a new black suit, and gave witness the card of the firm in Chicago where he bought it, and witness went to the place, but got a suit at another store. Witness saw McKeague for the first time Feb. 12, between 9 and half-past 9 in the evening, at the pop-shop. Witness went there about half-past 7, and played euchre with Knapp, Schmidt, and Klein, until Schram came in, he taking Klein's place. The games were ten points, and they played six or seven altogether. Two other men came in and looked on. There were seven there when McKeague came in. Witness could not fix the time closer than between 9 and half-past. When the game then playing was out witness went home. McKeague said, "I'll take a hand," and witness said, "I have got enough." Knapp also left. Kline took a hand again. Witness couldn't tell what kind of clothes McKeague had on, his attention not being called to them. He saw nothing unusual in his appearance or manner. Witness saw him the next morning about 7 o'clock going towards his shop, afterwards talking to Dick Seeber, the man who moved the shop, and again at Murphy's corner, going to Mr. Willson's house, he motioning to witness to "come on." He saw nothing in McKeague's conduct at Willson's different from that on other days. When McKeague came down-stairs he said, "It is worse up-stairs: Mrs. Willson is dead too." Mrs. Murphy fainted, and Mr. Dickson and McKeague took her home. During the day people were coming and going all the time, and nothing was done to prevent them from coming into the yard. Witness said to McKeague and others that it ought to be stopped, as possible tracks in the snow might be destroyed.

Mr. Hardy wanted to show what was said in a conversation with witness, his wife, Annie Watkin, and McKeague about 1 o'clock, Feb. 13.

The court wouldn't let the words in.

Witness said the subject was the murder. He couldn't tell how McKeague was dressed.

On the cross, witness stated that he remained at the Willson house from 10 until half past 12. McKeague staid about half or three-quarters of an hour. There were from twenty to thirty people there.

MRS. SCHRADER'S STORY.

Mrs. Schrader testified that McKeague lived at her house while working for her husband. One night while her husband was in Wisconsin, she and McKeague had a conversation about a revolver.

Mr. Mills objected to the witness telling what it was, and the court allowed the defense to note an exception.

Witness gave McKeague her husband's revolver.

"What for?" asked Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Mills objected as it was immaterial; sustained.

"Was anything said about anybody else having a revolver?"

This was also ruled out, like the other questions, subject to exception.

Witness said she was at Grosse Point Oct. 21, and knew of some one receiving McKeague's revolver.

Mr. Mills objected to any conversations with the defendant.

The court said the witness might state anything she saw McKeague do.

"I didn't see him do anything," she replied, "but he told me he gave it to Belle Ha——"

"That will do," said Mr. Mills.

"Did you subsequently see her have it so as to know that she had it?" asked Mr. Hardy, who had made his point.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

Mr. Hardy offered in evidence the ordinance of the Village Council relating to the lot on which the butcher-shop stands.

MEAT PUT IN EVIDENCE.

Marshal Richardson produced a piece of cooked veal which he found in the pantry the afternoon of Feb. 13.

Mr. Hardy offered it in evidence.

Witness also found on the sink a can of milk and a small porterhouse steak which had been delivered that morning. He did not know, however, who left the steak there.

As there were no other witnesses present, some from Winnetka not having arrived, the court adjourned at half-past 3 until 10 o'clock this morning.

CYRUS H. M'CORMICK.

His Last Will and Testament Proven and Admitted to Probate.

His Wife and Son Appointed Executrix and Executor—The Estate Valued at $10,000,000.

The will of the late Cyrus H. McCormick was yesterday proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick and Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. on giving bond of $20,000,000.

Estate of Cyrus Hall McCormick, deceased. Witness, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr.

The heirs are: Nettie Fowler McCormick, widow; Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., son; Mary V. McCormick, daughter; Anita E. McCormick, daughter; Harold T. McCormick, son; Stanley R. McCormick, son.

The trust estate consists of real estate, improved and unimproved, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., and also real estate in Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota, of the value of $2,500,000, and of personal property consisting of furniture, goods, carriages, horses, nearly three-quarters of the stock of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and other stock, bonds, notes, and securities, said personal property, stocks, bonds, and securities being of the value of about $7,500,000.

THE WILL.

I, Cyrus H. McCormick, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being now of sound and disposing mind and memory, and conscious of the uncertainties of human life, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament in the manner following—that is to say:

First—It is my will and direction that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid by my executors hereinafter named:

Second—The lot of ground and premises with the appurtenances thereunto belonging now and occupied by me as a residence, being the west half of Block No. 34 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, and the strip of ground adjoining the same on the east recently purchased by me of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all improvements thereon; also the furnishing of my said residence, including books, paintings, pictures, and all other articles, whether of ornament or of use; also my horses, carriages, and harness, and other stable properties, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Nettie Fowler McCormick to be held, owned, and enjoyed by her, her heirs and assigns absolutely; also the free use of all my real and personal property at Richfield Springs, in the State of New York, as long as the same shall remain unsold.

Third—All the rest and residue of my estate and property of whatever kind or nature and wheresoever situated I do give, devise, and bequeath unto my executrix and executor hereinafter named—in trust, however, for the uses and purposes following: that is to say, in trust, to hold and manage and control the same and every part thereof, collecting the rents, income, dividends, and profits arising therefrom, and paying out of said rents, income, dividends, and profits all proper taxes, assessments, charges, and expenses incident thereto, and to the management thereof, including such insurance as may be deemed reasonable, for the period of five years from and after my decease; the net income of the said rest and residue of my said estate and property during said period of five years to be kept invested so far as the same can be safely done, but without personal risk or responsibility therefor on the part of my said trustees, in interest-bearing securities or productive real estate in the City of Chicago; provided that out of the said net income my said trustees shall, from time to time, and in their discretion as to times and amounts, until the expiration of said five years, pay to the beneficiaries of said trust, hereinafter designated, such sum and sums of money as their several conditions shall, in the judgment of said trustees, make necessary and proper. Such sums of money so paid for, to, or on account of said beneficiaries respectively shall not be charged against the beneficiaries receiving the same, nor against their respective interests in the said trust estate upon the division thereof.

And inasmuch as it is my wish that my family be kept together as much as may be found practicable and convenient, I do further provide and direct that all the expenses of the house and premises by the second article hereof devised to my said wife, including maintenance, and family supplies, and necessary assistance in the management thereof, be paid by said trustees during said five years out of the income of said trust estate, the same as I would have done if living; all such payments to be considered and treated as expenses of said trust estate, and in no case to be charged against any or either of the beneficiaries thereof.

At the expiration of said period of five years it is my will and direction that said trust estate be divided by and under direction of said trustees, as follows: *One-fifth* part of all said trust estate then remaining and of the accumulations thereof shall be set apart and conveyed absolutely to my said wife, Nettie Fowler McCormick, as and for her sole and separate property.

And it is my will and direction that the remaining four-fifths of said trust estate be, at the same time, equally divided between my children then surviving, and the lawful issue of any deceased child or children, the lawful issue of any deceased child or children taking in equal part the share or portion to which the parent would have been entitled if living.

Fourth—If at the time of the division of said trust estate, as provided in the last preceding article, any of my children then living shall be under the age of 25 years, then as to the share or portion of said trust estate allotted and set apart to such child or children I further direct as follows: That such share or shares remain in the control and management of said trustees until such child or such children respectively attain to said age of 25 years.

Fifth—If at the time of such division of said trust estate, or at any subsequent time, when under the provisions hereof aforesaid, the said beneficiaries respectively would otherwise be entitled to a conveyance of their several interests, said trustees shall, for any cause, deem it inadvisable to convey to any one or more of said beneficiaries his or their share of said trust estate in full, then and in that case it is my will and direction that only one-half be retained in the possession, control, and management of said trustees for at least ten years thereafter; the net income thereof to be paid to such beneficiary or beneficiaries annually or semi-annually, in the discretion of said trustees.

Sixth—In case either of my sons or daughters should marry before the division of said trust estate, said trustees are hereby authorized and directed to advance to him or her a sum not exceeding $100,000 out of his or her share and portion of said trust property; all moneys so paid, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to be charged against the share or portion of the son or daughter receiving the same or the benefit thereof upon the division of said trust estate.

Seventh—Until the division of said trust estate said trustees are authorized and empowered to make such reasonable donations therefrom to charitable or benevolent purposes as in their judgment I would have made if living; all such donations to be charged against the whole of said trust estate, and to that extent in reduction thereof at the division of the same. All such donations I leave entirely to the judgment and discretion of said trustees, as they are fully advised of my purposes and inclinations in that respect.

Eighth—In the division of said trust estate it is my wish and direction that the several shares or portions be set off proportionately in real and personal property; but in case this cannot in the judgment of said trustees be fairly and exactly done, then they are authorized to equalize the division out of the personal property, securities, or moneys in their possession belonging to said trust estate.

Ninth—My executrix and executor, either as such or as trustees under the foregoing provisions hereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and make valid conveyances of any part of my estate, real or personal, upon such terms as to them shall seem proper, and to receive and reinvest the proceeds of any such sale or sales as in their judgment may be most for the advantage of said estate and the persons interested therein. They are also fully authorized to settle, adjust, and compromise any and all claims in favor of or against my estate, and to receive or make payment thereof according to such settlement, adjustment, and compromise, and all the acts of said executors and trustees in that behalf shall be final and conclusive.

Tenth—In case of the destruction or injury by fire or otherwise of any improvements or buildings constituting a part of the trust estate aforesaid whilst the same remains in the control and management of said trustees, said trustees may, if considered by them desirable, rebuild or repair the same, using for such purpose such moneys as may be collected on account of insurance against the said loss or damage, and if these shall prove insufficient, then, for the balance, resort may be had to the funds belonging to said trust estate in the control of said trustees; it being herein expressly understood that if such loss or damage shall occur after the division of said trust estate and the allotment of the several shares thereof, the money to rebuild or repair the said improvements, over and above the insurance money collected, shall be taken from the trust funds held for the benefit of the person or persons to whose share the said improvement had been assigned.

Eleventh—Inasmuch as my executrix and executor who are herein made trustees, and as such are vested with authority to make partition of the trust estate which will become vested in them by virtue hereof, will be interested as beneficiaries in the said trust estate, and for that reason may be embarrassed in the making and execution of the ordinary and usual form of deeds for vesting in themselves the title of such of the real estate belonging to said trust as may be allowed to them respectively, I do hereby further provide and expressly declare, that upon the division of said trust estate, a declaration in writing, duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by said trustees, designating by proper description the several tracts and parcels of land set apart by them to each beneficiary under said trust, shall operate to vest in said beneficiaries the absolute title to the real estate so set apart and allotted to them respectively. To the other beneficiaries of said trust estate, said trustees shall make conveyances of their shares of the real estate as they may respectively become entitled thereto.

Twelfth—The bequests herein made to my said wife are intended and hereby declared to be in lieu of her dower and all other interest in my estate and property.

Thirteenth—I do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife, Nettie Fowler McCormick, guardian of the persons and estate of such of my children surviving me as shall be minors at the time of my decease; hereby expressly waiving the giving of any security by her for the faithful discharge of her duties as such guardian.

Fourteenth—I do hereby make, constitute, and appoint my said wife, Nettie Fowler McCormick, and my son, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., executrix and executor of this my last will and testament, and request and direct that they and each of them be permitted to qualify and act as such without the giving of any security, such security being hereby expressly waived.

In case of the death of either of them the survivor shall have power and authority to associate with himself or herself, by appointment under seal, some suitable person, and the person so appointed shall be allowed to qualify as executor without the giving of any security. Until such appointment and qualification the survivor, and after such appointment and qualification said survivor and the person so associated, shall have and exercise all the rights and powers hereby conferred upon the executrix and executor herein specially named jointly.

Inasmuch as it will be inevitable, under the circumstances, that the management of the estate shall devolve largely upon my son, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., and such management will be for the common benefit of all parties interested, I direct that there be allowed and paid to him annually until the division of the trust estate herein created, the sum of $2,000 in full compensation for his services, and that he be also allowed such reasonable sum for the hire of a clerk or clerks, as to my executors and trustees shall seem proper. In case of the death of either of the persons herein specially named as executrix and executor, and the appointment of a co-executor to act with the survivor, I direct that such appointee be allowed for his services, as co-executor and trustee, such compensation as may be fixed by the person appointing him under the foregoing provisions hereof.

Fifteenth—I do hereby expressly revoke and annul any and all former wills by me made, and declare this to be my only last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of July, A. D., 1881.

[Seal.] CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

The within and foregoing instrument was signed by Cyrus H. McCormick, the testator therein named, and by him declared to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

JOHN N. JEWETT, Chicago.
JAMES S. NORTON, Chicago.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Opposed to Dark Horses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have within the last thirty days visited every large city in Wisconsin, and have talked with some of the leading men of those cities, and the prevailing sentiment is that James G. Blaine is the man for next President of the United States. No more dark horses. The time has now fully come when the people of this country want a statesman for President—one who is known as a statesman not only in this but other countries—a man whose ability is without an equal, and whose loyalty is without question. And such a man is James Gillespie Blaine. He ought to be nominated on the first ballot, and if nominated will most assuredly be elected.

ALEX. MCMILLAN, M. D.

The People Must Not Be Trusted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Of course it will not do to trust the people, for are we not told by Curtis, Schurz, and Evarts that they make too much noise, that they may have too many delegates for the safety and well-being of their own good? By all means let these pure, able, disinterested, unselfish men go into a dark room and in silence select a candidate for the unthinking mob of Republican voters!

Bah! What an argument is this one of these Pharisees! To whom, indeed, are these humbugs going to appeal and by whom be favored at Chicago? Let us crush out and put aside the brightest, the ablest, and the best men who have been in the front during all these years of Republican battling and success and elevate a person of mediocrity—an inert, colorless, indeterminate soul march under the inspiriting influence of a shadow—to certain defeat and boundless contempt. H. W. E.

Opposed to Rapid Transit in Hyde Park.

CHICAGO, May 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I note what is said on the editorial page of THE TRIBUNE of this morning, and am surprised to see such utterances in regard to a steam railroad coming up Cottage Grove avenue to despoil and destroy the property value of that avenue south of Forty-first street and forever blast the prospects of that avenue for business purposes [?] and drive all good citizens from the street [!] and allow it to be built up with shanties and dens of infamy, as we know such is the case with every road leading out of the heart of the city [?]. It is no comparison to liken it to the Illinois Central, where there is a wall six to ten feet high for protection on the one side and Lake Michigan on the other. No, it will not do to bring that up as an illustration.

Take any and all the other roads that lead out of the city and you may make your comparisons, and see the result—property worthless for miles out of the city until you get far out enough to build up a new town. This road will spoil the residence part of Hyde Park, and only benefit a few speculators who see their chance to rob a large and increasing class of good citizens for the purpose of filling the pockets of a few. They offer to build depots every half mile, and run trains perhaps three or five times a day. What accommodations! It should be so that every street corner is a place to get on and off; and can this be done with a steam railroad? No. The City Railway Company offers the cable system to us, who own Cottage Grove avenue, the grandest system ever yet invented, and the reason we are for it is because we know it will build up and not destroy, and that it will elevate the moral tone of the village. It will add millions of taxable value to the village as soon as the company starts to build. The other we know will destroy millions of the taxable value, and only enrich a few speculators. Trains from the Stock-Yards in a few years will send their offal that way. The park system will be destroyed. We protest against this scheme to rob us of what we have. We bought our property, knowing what was on the street, and only hoping we should in a few short years get rid of the steam dummy and have animal power substituted, but now they offer us the great cable system in a very short time. I am for it, owning valuable property on the street, and we pray it may be soon granted, and such a boom in building as the Village of Hyde Park has never seen will be inaugurated.

A. L. PATTERSON,
89 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WHEELMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The fifth annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen commenced its session this morning. Unusual interest attaches to the meeting on account of the reported intention of some of the unsatisfied ones to move to dissolve the league. It is stated that from 1,500 to 1,700 bicyclists will take part in the parade tomorrow. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. N. M. Beckwith, of New York; Vice-President, W. H. Miller, of Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, C. K. Alley, of Buffalo; Recording Secretary, Eugene M. Alley, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Stephen Terry, of Hartford. Dr. Beckwith submitted a report of the progress of the league for last year, showing that it had doubled in membership and was in a thriving condition in every respect. There are now 4,108 members in the league.

THE COURTS.

The Affairs of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company Made Public.

Record of Orders, Judgments, New Suits, Etc., Before State and Federal Judges.

A Stockholder of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company Says He Was Deceived.

A lengthy bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, Ark., against L. J. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank of this city, to prevent him from paying over certain bonds. Roots represents that in October last he was owner of 3,445 shares of the capital stock of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, of the par value of $25 each, which he had bought on the representations of William G. Wilson, the owner of the patents under which the Wilson Sewing-Machines were made. Wilson was at that time President of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company of Wallingford, Conn., but the stockholders were much dissatisfied at his management of the company's affairs. He agreed to resign and have complainant elected President if the latter would buy a large quantity of stock, and Roots bought 2,000 shares on this agreement. The next day Wilson asked Roots to buy 1,800 shares more and refused to help him to be President unless he would. Roots refused to take any more stock, but succeeded in getting elected President without Wilson's help. He soon found the company was not in a position to make good machines and came on here to get Wilson to assist him. The latter, however, refused to do anything unless complainant would buy all his remaining stock. If that was done Wilson promised to give all his time for three years to the company and to alter the machinery in the factory so that it would turn out 300 perfect machines a week. He also represented that the machinery and materials in the factory, which he had sold to the company, were all useful and valuable, and worth more than $100,000, and that the company could make machines for $10 and sell them at a profit of $5, so that the company's stock was worth more than par.

By these combined promises and threats, and for fear also of losing the money he had previously put in, Roots was induced to buy the remaining 1,800 shares held by Wilson, agreeing to give him in exchange $40,000 worth of the 6 per cent coupon bonds of the company. Wilson was to transfer on the books of the company to Wilson, 1,180 shares, and give a receipt of S. B. Kirby for the remaining 600 shares. Both bonds, stock, and receipt were to be deposited in escrow with L. J. Gage until it should be satisfactorily shown that the factory was producing 300 machines a week. The factory has never been able to turn out so many machines, owing, it is alleged, to Wilson's failure to keep his promise, and the stock has never been deposited with Gage as agreed. Much of it, in fact, is pledged or in litigation, so that Wilson could not keep his agreement if he wished. Roots, however, has deposited his bonds with Gage as he promised, but he is fearful lest Wilson may get hold of them, and therefore asks for an injunction to prevent Gage from paying them over and for a decree compelling a cancellation of the contract of sale and return of the bonds to him.

The Booth & Osgood Manufacturing Company.

An omnibus bill in behalf of all the creditors of the Booth & Osgood Manufacturing Company was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by R. A. Wells & Bro. against the company and its officers. The complainants recovered a judgment for $1,325 against the corporation in January last, and are also its creditors to the further amount of $4,108. The company was incorporated in 1878 under the name of the Richard T. Hambrook Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $15,000, which was afterward increased to $40,000. The company, with the knowledge and consent of its Directors and officers, has run up debts to the amount of $73,800 and there are judgments to the amount of over $50,000 against it. The total assets are not worth over $44,000, and are all in the hands of W. A. Stanton as Receiver. When the company failed its property was seized under executions in favor of the following parties: W. S. Booth, the President, $23,143; Helen M. Booth, his wife, $1,379; Abby S. Osgood, $2,878, and Belding Bros., $13,359, and it is charged these judgments were preferential and fraudulent, and based on no good consideration; that the creditors' bill under which Stanton was appointed Receiver was filed by collusion, and his appointment procured by the same means, he being a relative of Isaac Osgood, one of the officers; that he has never made any report, and the company has never answered the bill, but it has been kept alive to harass the creditors and force them to accept a compromise of 12½ per cent on their claims. Under these circumstances the complainants ask to have another and disinterested person appointed Receiver, and the assets of the company distributed ratably among the creditors.

Items.

Justice Harlan yesterday heard the cases of the Goodrich Transportation Company and A. E. Goodrich against the Peshtigo Company, involving the right of the defendant to moor its vessels in the north draw of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge.

Today the same Judge will hear the ancient and venerable case of Kerr vs. The South Park Commissioners.

Justice Fisher yesterday recovered a verdict for the large sum of one cent against Constable J. O. Grant, whom he had sued for alleged slander. Fisher sued for $10,000.

Judge Smith was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Charles H. Austwich against Ald. Arthur Dixon to recover $5,000 for a broken leg. He was shipping clerk for the Pardridges, and while helping unload some merchandise from one of Dixon's trucks a package fell on him, breaking both bones of his leg below the knee. Austwich claims the accident was due to the carelessness of Dixon's teamster who had charge of the truck.

Watenty Wieklinski, a Bohemian teamster, will remember yesterday as a "blue Monday" on account of his being made defendant in two suits for $5,000 each. In one of them Josephine Kapella accuses him of breach of promise to marry her, and in the other her mother, Emilia Kapella, asks for smart money for alleged malicious prosecution. The Kapellas live at No. 394 Blue Island avenue, where Wieklinski has been a regular visitor. Mrs. Kapella has a son-in-law named Hochberger, and he, being in want of money, went to Wieklinski, who he thought on account of his prospective relationship would be more apt to accommodate him. Wieklinski did not have the money, but borrowed it from his future mother-in-law and turned it over to Hochberger. When this became known there was a family row, which ended in Wieklinski having Mrs. Kapella and Hochberger arrested on a charge of conspiracy. She was discharged and now wants compensation.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,016—American Bell Telephone Co. et al. vs. Frederick B. Baird and Frank Dillon. Bill to restrain infringement of Alexander G. Bell's patent issued Feb. 14, 1876, for certain improvements in telegraphy. West & Bond, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE HARLAN—Crane vs. Conro; mandate filed reversing decree of this court of Oct. 15, 1879, and order thereon.—839, Goodrich Transportation Co. vs. Peshtigo Co.; mo. for inj. heard and taken under advisement.—355, A. E. Goodrich vs. same; same ord.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—610, Wells vs. Walker; lv. to make Albert Robuck party deft. subject to prior rights of the parties.—745, Smith vs. Murray; time to take rebutting evidence extd. to June 20, and lv. to defts. to take additional evidence in 10 days, but not exceeding 3 witnesses.—923, Van Bibber vs. Bingham; exc. of complts. to ans. of deft. heard and ovld.—1,021, Everts vs. Matthews; mo. of complt. for preliminary injunction heard and taken under advisement.

Law orders—359, United States vs. Pirie; mo. of defts. for n. t. sus. on payment of costs in 10 days.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—Byrne vs. sch. H. D. Moore; by consent order that custodian of schooner deliver her up to claimant who has filed a bond for her release.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,865—Charles Zieske vs. Wilhelmine Zieske. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. R. Harris, solr.

91,866—Jennie Fanstiehl vs. William Fanstiehl. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Julius Stern, solr.

91,867—Louis A. Green vs. Edwin Hinchliffe. Asst., $15,000. Page & Booth, attys.

91,868—Charles Ducharme vs. Christian Karsten. Bill to enforce contractor's lien. M. Saloman, solr.

91,869—John V. Farwell & Co. vs. J. J. O'Donnell. Replevin, $749.75. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,870—Albert A. Sprague vs. Elijah A. Pierce. Confession of judgment, $687.82. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,871—Victor G. Butler et al. vs. Montello G. Butler and R. E. Jenkins, Assignee in bankruptcy of E. T. Runyan. Bill for partition. G. W. Stanford, solr.

91,872—R. A. Wells vs. Booth & Osgood Manufacturing Company, William S. Booth, Isaac Osgood, A. M. Osgood, Belding Bros. & Co., Helen M. Booth, Abbey S. Osgood, and W. A. Stanton. Bill to dissolve corporation. Grant & Brady, solrs.

91,873—E. B. Kellogg vs. John B. Porter. Confession of judgment, $530. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

91,874—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. Illinois Democrat Printing Company. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,875—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Charles S. Bartlett, John B. Shortall, Samuel B. Barker, and William Chisholm. Debt, $40,000. Damages, $30,000. Stiles & Lewis, attys.

91,876—Henry Jochim vs. Valentine Dalewitz. Ejectment, $500. C. E. Prussing, atty.

91,877—Asst. Suppressed for service.

91,878—J. B. Case et al. vs. Julia M. Graves, Martha A. Graves, and Edgar Allen. Asst., $3,000. J. Blackburn Jones, atty.

91,879—Alanson H. Saunders vs. Orelia J. Saunders. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. C. J. Beattie, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—11,613, Lederer vs. Marcotte; rule on deft. to file transct. in ten days.—10,045, Gartsides vs. Marks; time to file bill of exc. extnd. to June 1.

Judgment—8,607, Elizabeth McGovern vs. Charles Tunnicliff; judgt. on fdg. for piff. $[illegible] and sat.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—[illegible], France vs. B. & O. Ry. Co.; cause transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—11,490, Woodard vs. Cleveland; dis. [illegible]

Judgment—12,339, James W. Ready vs. William Fitzgerald; judgt. on aff. [illegible]

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,793, Rowan vs. Tynan; deft. and g. a. l. apptd.—1,620, Badger vs. Gallaher; dmr. sustd. and lv. to amd. bill in 5 days.—1,838, Sanders vs. O'Callaghan; plcd. on cal.—1,755, Lloyd vs. Cole; lv. to file amdts. to bill and rule on deft. to pld. in 10 days.—1,655, Finan vs. Finan; rule on deft. to pay complt. solr. $25 solr. fees by June 2 and $7 per wk. aly.—1,772, Thompson vs. Thompson; mo. to set aside ord. of May 12 ovld.—[illegible], Dyer vs. Decker; dmr. of Warehouse Co. to amd. cross-bill sustd. and bill dis. as to them and orig. bill dis. as to Warehouse Co. and extra. of est. Martin Adams, decd., and testy. already taken before Master to std. on trial.—1,755, Lloyd vs. Col; complt. tenders $250 in open ct. and ord. clk receive the same.—1,463, Tully vs. Parrott; dis. as to Lots 89 and 90, Spafford's Sub. N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ 12, 39, 13.—1,469, Purrington B. Co. vs. same; same.—1,396, Grant vs. same; same.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,645, Lembeke vs. Wendt; ans. of Fredericke Menike and ans. of M. R. Harris as g. a. l. stricken from files and ref. to Dennison.—1,624, Barrett vs. Chicago Lathe Co.; appln. to lease cert. propty. ref. to Magruder.—1,660, Graham vs. C. M. Life-Ins. Co.; lv. to E. S. Isham to withd. his appr. for verification and lv. to refile same.—86,770, Wolf vs. Wolf; August Marx sub. complts. solr. and lv. to deft. to ans. in 20 days on payt. costs.—613, McCarthy vs. McCarthy; lv. to file amd. bill, and ans. Agnes McCarthy to std. as ans. to amd. bill.—Wells vs. B. & O. Mfg. Co.; lv. to file bill to file against recvr. heretofore appld. in case No. 89,278.

Decrees—784, Hoag vs. Kendall; decree of sale.—1,151, Newberry vs. Hock; decree and appld. by Julius and Herman Loesler.

Divorce—1,667, Sophia Dalton vs. Patrick Dalton; decree of divorce for drunkenness.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,448—Annie O. Hanson, use of Michael Brand, vs. Frank F. Cole. Asst., $15,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

48,449—Frederick Campe vs. Ulo Case. Appeal.

48,450—Aurora Distilling Company vs. Edward McQuaid and John Ahern. Creditors' bill, $658.89. Philip Stein, solr.

48,451—Josephine Kapella vs. Walenty Wieklinski. Asst., $5,000. Sogg & Hess, attys.

48,452—Emilia Kapella vs. Walenty Wieklinski and Joseph Epstein. Case, $5,000. Same attys.

48,453—Horace J. Hynes vs. J. Guy Owsley. Appeal.

48,454—George S. Knapp et al. vs. John D. Scanlon and W. J. Hynes. Appeal.

48,455—Logan H. Roots vs. William G. Wilson and Lyman J. Gage. Bill to restrain Gage from delivering certain bonds to Wilson, and to deliver bonds to complainant. Peckham & Brown, solrs.

48,456—James J. Wade vs. Annetta Dreyer, John N. Hills, the National Life-Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., Mary E. Ballou, Lachlan Shaw, Robert H. Moon, Thomas Morse, E. F. Gobel, and unknown owners. Bill for mechanics' lien for $1,727.55. W. A. Sheridan, solr.

48,457—Thomas Morse vs. same. Same, $3,004.25. Same solr.

48,458—Edward J. Kennedy vs. Pierce Dolen. Appeal.

48,459—Minerva Kreamer vs. John W. Kreamer. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. B. N. Vary, solr.

48,460—Naomi H. De Witt vs. Mrs. Christian Miller. Confession in forcible detainer of premises No. 124 Lake street, Flat 17. E. S. Bottum, atty.

48,461—Christian Koenninger vs. Rozina Rider. Appeal.

48,462—Toussaint Beaudry vs. Charles J Hull. Covenant, $1,000. Snowhook, Johnston & Gary, attys.

48,463—Paul Negrich vs. Maggie E. Fahey and Catharine Fahey. Appeal.

48,464—James C. Halloday vs. Weber Wagon Company. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—6,083, Saxton vs. Cook; case put on cal. as No. 4434½.—5,253, Kohn vs. U. S. Exp. Co.; time to file bill of exc. extd. 10 days.—7,396, Miller vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.; case transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—7,497, Miller vs. White; rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond at 10 a. m. May 22.—6,913, Dreiske vs. Faucher; lv. to piff. to amd. second count to narr. and lv. to deft. to file notice under genl. issue or spl. plea by 10 a. m. today.—6,927, Merkenstein vs. C. B. & Q. R. R.; lv. to file amd. narr. and rule to pld. in 10 days.—5,561, Gordon vs. French; mo. n. t. sustd. and verdict set aside.—6,077, Grimer vs. Warazack; appl. dis.—7,351, Lazansky vs. Baldwin; suit dis. costs pd.—6,785, Rosenheim vs. West; suit dis. as to J. Cargell and J. Ottman, and lv. to amd. papers mkg. Josephine West pty. deft. and alias sums. to issue.—6,091, Muller vs. Ryan; case put on cal. as No. 4203½.—6,664, Riordan vs. Lehmann; suit dis. costs pd.

Judgments and verdict—6,071, Fischer vs. Grant; verdict for piff., das. one cent, and mo. n. t. by piff.—6,073, Frank F. Cole vs. Olive A. Delanty; judgt. on verdict, $[illegible].—6,087, Busock vs. Kramm; judgt. on fdg. for deft.

General call—On the general call the following cases, term Nos., were dismissed: 4, 5, 11, 19, 29, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 65, 67, 75, 78, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96, 101, 105, 108, 109, 113, 120, 121, 126, 129, 130, 131, 138, 144, 149, 150, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 177, 179, 182, 184, 187, 188, 191, 192, 198, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 220, 227, 229, 232, 243, 245, 246, 248, 250, 252, 255, 256, 262, 263, 273, 276, 277, 279, 280, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 294, 297, 299, 300, 303, 308, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 318, 319, 322, 324, 327, 331, 333, 334, 335, 339, 351, 352, 354, 357, 371, 373, 376, 378, 380, 382, 385, 388, 390, 394, 401, 409, 411, 416, 417, 421, 423, 427, 430, 431, 432, 433½, 433, 439, 443, 444, 451, 455, 457, 458, 464, 465, 468, 473, 475, 483, 484, 489, 490, 498, 498½, 497, 499, and 500.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—5,066, Hendershott vs. Calhoun; psd. on trial call.—4,862, Bauer vs. Brinks' Exp. Co.; suit dis.—5,194, Anderson vs. Penn. Co.; cause reinstd.—1,723, Chi. Cor. Roofing Co. vs. Raymond; G. W. and J. T. Kretsinger withd. appr. for defts.—4,998, Kinnare vs. Keegan; amt. appl. bond inc. from $1,000 to $3,000 and writ rest. styd. to May 24.—2,869, In re petn. Louis Schroeder; ord. restng. final papers.—5,080, Plotke vs. Engers; lv. to withd. bond.

Judgments—3,500, Stewart vs. Rockow; judgt. on verdict and sat.—3,613, Sargent vs. Cent. Warehouse Co.; judgt. on fdg. for deft. and appld.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,076, Decker vs. Patton; ord. on removal of revr.—2,732, Chalkouski vs. Okon; dis. n. c.—3,178, Gorman vs. Gorman; dis., costs paid.

Decree—2,485, Welch vs. Cole; final decree.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,867, Rankin vs. Reed; lv. to amd. bill instr. by mkg. Mary Ellen Gray pty. complt. and rule on deft. to ans. amd. bill in 15 days.—2,110, Godell vs. Shaw; dmr. to bill ovld. and lv. to clk. to correct file mark on ex.—2,255, Hunt vs. Pratt; mo. to strike amd. bill from files ovld.—2,032, Shoyer vs. Greenebaum; dmr. withdn. and 10 days to ans.—1,045, Bies vs. Stier; exc. to ans. sustd. and rule to ans. over in 5 days.—1,156, Buchanan vs. Ryster; rule on deft. in orig. bill to close proofs before Master in 40 days and ref. to Master to take prfs. on cross-bill and rept.—2,347, Mayer vs. Gage; dmr. to cross-bill sustd.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

4,838—John J. Cowan vs. John J. Abercrombie. Asst., $500. Elbridge Hanecy, atty.

4,839—Helen S. Brown vs. Nicholas Schottler and John Leist. Asst., $500. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,736, Simon Jr. vs. Knopf; lv. to open dep.—4,535, In re vol. assgt. of Graff, Abramson & Co.; petn. in regard to jur. ptly. hrd. and adjd. to May 22, 10 a. m., ord. on petn. that assg. turn over cert. goods to Wilbur, Kremer & Wilson.—3,856, So. Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Morgan Dix et al.; hg. on mo. to set aside verdict, verdict vacated, and cause set for trial May 27, 10 a. m.—223, Hyde Park spl. asst.; set for today.—4,828, In re Martin Kripner; fdg. petr. guilty of fraudulently conveying propty. with design to defraud creds. since judgt. on which he was arrested, petr. remanded and appld. by him to Cir. Ct.—3,443, People, use Ellen Doyle, vs. Michael and James Doyle; Michael Doyle found guilty of contempt and ord. to pay $40 forthwith and pd.

Judgment—9,137, Jeremiah Fitzgerald vs. John Ryan; judgt. on verdict $343.75, and appld.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Cyrus H. McCormick; will proven and letters test. to Nettie Fowler McCormick and Cyrus Hall McCormick Jr., ind. bond $20,000,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.—Est. John C. Parker; will proven and admitted to record.—Est. Carl P. Portman; will proven and letters to Wilhelmina Portman, ind. bond in $3,000 apvd.—Est. John Christian; will proven and letters to Isabella Christian, ind. bond in $1,200 apvd.—Est. Bradford L. D. Golyer; will proven and letters to Bridget Kelly, ind. bond in $400 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Sarah E. Buel; letters to Henry K. Buel, bond $1,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Louis Levy; letters to Moses Adams, bond $400 apvd.—Est. John McDonnell; letters to Mary McDonough, bond $300 apvd.

Guardianships—Est. McClelland Williams, minor; letters to Sarah Ann Roe, bond $1,500 apvd.—Est. Joseph A. Cremmel, minor; letters to Henrietta Cremmel, bond $6,000 apvd.—Est. Bradford L. De Golyer, minor, letters to Annie Addie Hubbard, bond $1,400 apvd.—Est. John B. Whidden, minor; letters of test. grdnsp. to John E. Tarney, bond $2,400 apvd.

Adjudications—Regular orders were entered in the following estates: Joseph Dinet, Samuel Freshman, Victor F. Carlstrom, Mary Ann Williams, James M. Gilchrist, John F. Etterman, Diedrich J. Osterthinn, Harriet D. Gibson, Nathan B. Harrison, Thomas C. Hatch, George J. Yeager, Henry Meyer, Andrew Innes, Ernst M. Krouse, Hattie E. Thompson, Henry Berlin, Julia Schwemm, Sierra Nevada Haas, Charles Da Zelter, John Yaeger, Richard Somers, Charles Hunt, John Smith, William W. Walker, Joachim Anderson, Daniel Adams, Henry D. P. Holser, John B. French, John H. Foley, Nils. T. Bakkethune, Robert H. Forrester, Henry Richard, John Thornton, John Meary, John Porter Ferns, Charles Draeger, Mary Byrne, Bridget Heeney, Freeland B. Gardner, Buckner S. Morris, Grange Sard, Bernard Swenson, James L. Wilson, Johanna Nelson, Ann Ward, Margaretha H. Swan, Catharine Senee, Bridget Finnerty, Patrick Mullins, Gottlieb Dorfmann, Emil Jaeger, Henry Siebert, Henry J. Leusen, John E. Fahs, Anton Schillo, John H. Rhode, Charles W. Church, Louis Neukirch, Burke A. Hill, Christian Haas, John G. Roth, Marcia E. Stanton, Martha Baldwin, John McRoberts, Sophia Holmberg, William Moore, Julia Hastings, Honora Finlare, John B. Ennesser, Mary McMahon, Jeremiah O'Connor, Clarissa R. Willson, John Toohey, Peter Shaw, Dennis Furlong, Margaret L. Moore, Jane Hero, and Frank E. Cook.

Orders—Est. John F. Etterman; clms. alld.; Jacob G. Arbogast $3.75, Dr. P. Krege $2, Charles West $25, William Kemeyer $85.—Est. Nathan B. Harrison; clms. alld.: C. H. Jordan & Co. $30.75, P. C. Whidden $31, E. Blackler $[illegible], est. George Walker $[illegible], W. & J. Summerhays $[illegible], A. B. Strong $[illegible], J. De Golyer $[illegible], Andrew Young $[illegible], Alexine H. Colsten $[illegible], People of State Ill. $[illegible], C. Wagner $[illegible], Wilcox & Grant $[illegible].—Est. Thomas C. Hatch; atty. apptd. to defend est. vs. clm. of extr.—Est. Andrew Innes; clm. of H. Phillippi alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Daniel Adams; clms. alld.: L. Waltersdorf $11.50, T. K. Jordan $[illegible], J. C. Murphy $9.10, J. M. Hutchinson $[illegible].—Est. Bridget Heeney; clms. alld.: M. McLaughlin $[illegible], Frank W. Young $[illegible], Margaret Deery $[illegible], Edward W. Lee $[illegible], F. W. Schroder $[illegible].—Est. Grange Sard; clms. alld.: Sarah Collins $[illegible], John W. Fletcher $15.45, J. W. Trimen $4.10, A. S. Piper & Co. $12.75, Robert Law $[illegible], C. H. Jordan & Co. $[illegible], S. Mathison & Co. $[illegible], J. H. Etheridge, $[illegible], Arms & Co. $[illegible], Barker & Jackson $4.40, N. W. Clinton & Bro. $[illegible], L. Collinger $[illegible], Nora Collins $[illegible], Thomas A. Aird $[illegible], J. S. Moore and J. M. Gillespie $[illegible], R. H. Gardner $14.50, E. R. Hotelling 75c, F. S. Cook and J. T. Mangan 60c, Martin Maylan $[illegible], A. Booth & Sons $1.44.—Est Henry J. Leusen; clms. alld.: Joseph A. Klos $[illegible], Nic Kuhnen $[illegible].—Est. Martha Baldwin; clms. alld.: H. D. North $14.50, Patrick Ronan $[illegible], and C. H. Jordan & Co. $[illegible].—Est. William Moore; clm. of Mark Hardin alld. for $[illegible].—Est. F. H. Kales; clm. of William A. Prior & Co. alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Timothy Corcoran; inv. apprst., and awd. apvd.—Est. Fredericke Voigt; citn. vs. extr. ret. May [illegible].—Est. Jacob Kelter; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Pamelia G. Osterhondt; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Wendell R. King; ptnrsp. inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Ethel R. Hooper, minor; inv. apvd.—Est. Enoch Wood; citn. vs. extex. ret. May [illegible], 3 p. m.—Est. Jacob Klein; extr. dischgd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; further evidence heard; on hearing.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,249, Charles Beebe and Silas Sias, larceny; Beebe sentenced to five years and Sias to one year in the Reform School.—1,097, Maude Lyons and Jerry Cronin, confidence game; motion to vacate judgment overruled.—1,200, Ed Hennerberry, burglary; finding not guilty.—1,284, Thomas Edger, embezzlement; finding guilty; sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.—1,201, George McGuire, larceny; verdict not guilty.—[illegible], Dr. Henry Geiger, conspiracy; default set aside.—[illegible], George Smith; time extended 20 days to file bill of exceptions.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—Kerr vs. South Park Commissioners.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set admiralty cases.

APPELLATE COURT—Opinions at 10 a. m. Call is 62, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, and 88.

JUDGE GARY—No further call of calendar until Wednesday. Condemnation suits on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 11,495, 11,496, 11,498, 11,525, 11,533, and 11,726. No. 11,423, Austwich vs. Dixon, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 20 and 22. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—General docket Nos. 501 to 1,000, inclusive, beginning at 9:30 a. m. Call is Nos. 223, 253, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, and 297. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,940, 4,879, 5,032, 4,398, 4,904, and 4,930. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,690, 3,692, 3,712, 3,714, 3,230, and 3,733. No. 3,693, Berven vs. McGinnis, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 1, 23, and 29. No. 18, Henderson vs. Dunn, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, and 63. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 225, 4,139, 4,714, 4,716, 4,717, 4,721, and 4,724. No. 4,636, Baker vs. Chandler, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,198, 1,192, 1,181, 1,185, 1,022, 1,258, 1,264, 1,263, 1,277, 1,284, 1,285, 1,286, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,292, 1,293, and 1,151.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 19.—The following Supreme Court opinions were filed in the Clerk's office here this morning:

ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

Dobbins vs. First National Bank; reversed and remanded with directions.

Kaufman vs. Loomis; reversed and remanded.

The Union Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Lindsay; affirmed.

REHEARING DOCKET.

Towner vs. McClelland; reversed and remanded.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Mullins vs. People; affirmed.

Ker vs. People; affirmed.

Ritzman vs. People; affirmed.

Rider vs. People; affirmed.

Buckrice vs. People; reversed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Hannas vs. Hannas; decree affirmed.

New vs. Oldfield; affirmed.

Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company vs. Dressel; affirmed.

Alexander vs. Tolleston Club of Chicago; affirmed. Walker, J., dissents.

Kerfoot vs. Cromwell Mound Company; affirmed.

Helmer vs. Cassell; affirmed.

Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Felka; affirmed.

Thatcher vs. Olmstead; affirmed.

Peacock vs. Carnes; affirmed.

Rock vs. Haas; decree reversed and remanded.

Bangs vs. Brown; affirmed.

Newark Fire-Insurance Company vs. Sammons; affirmed.

Simmons, administratrix, etc., vs. Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company; affirmed. Walker, Scott, and Dickey, JJ., dissent.

Livingston County Agricultural Society vs. Hunter; decree affirmed.

Oliver vs. Oliver; reversed and remanded.

Jenkins vs. Merriwether; affirmed.

Mosher vs. Frost; affirmed.

Clifford vs. Drake; affirmed.

Austin vs. Dufour; affirmed.

Hill vs. Parsons; affirmed.

Brant vs. Gallup; reversed and remanded.

Young vs. McConnell; affirmed.

Miller vs. Union Central Life-Insurance Company; affirmed.

Sprochnell vs. Dietrich; affirmed.

National Furnace Company vs. Keystone Manufacturing Company; affirmed.

The People ex rel. Adams vs. Board of Supervisors of Henry County; affirmed.

Brown vs. Abbott; affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Connelly; reversed and remanded; Mulkey, J., dissents.

Whitset vs. Presbyterian Church, etc.; decree affirmed.

Bevan vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.

Lyman vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.

Chicago & Evanston Railroad vs. Jacobs; reversed and remanded.

Johnson vs. County of Whiteside; affirmed.

Town of New Boston vs. Board of Supervisors of Mercer County; reversed and remanded; Walker, J., dissents.

Board of Supervisors, etc., vs. People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways, etc.; revised and remanded.

Gaston et al. vs. Van Epps; approved.

Rhawn vs. Pearce; affirmed.

Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Rink; decree reversed and remanded.

Colcon vs. Leitch; reversed and remanded.

Board of Supervisors of Will County vs. People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways, etc.; affirmed.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad vs. Dougherty; reversed and remanded; Mulkey, J., dissents.

Smith vs. Yocum; decree affirmed.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Slee; decree reversed and one remanded.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company vs. Wallace; reversed and remanded.

People ex rel. Sheppard vs. Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners; demurrer sustained and petition dismissed.

Katz vs. Moessinger; affirmed.

Ferbrache vs. Ferbrache; decree reversed and remanded.

Mills vs. Newberry; affirmed.

Learned vs. Lierman; reversed and remanded.

Ennis vs. Ennis; affirmed.

Weaver vs. Fisher; affirmed.

Ryan vs. People; for use, etc.; reversed and remanded.

Welland vs. Korbick; affirmed.

Wellington vs. Hermans; reversed and remanded. Craig, J., dissents.

Mann vs. McKiernan; affirmed.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Reno; affirmed. Sheldon, C. J., and Dickey and Craig, JJ., dissent.

McMillan vs. McDill; reversed and remanded.

OKLAHOMA.

The Recent Arrests—Complicated Legal Questions at Stake.

WICHITA, Kas., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—M. H. Couch and eight companions have just left this city, having been brought here from the Oklahoma country, in the Indian Territory, by United States Marshal Williams, charged with invasion of the Indian country. The boomers employed counsel, showing a disposition to fight the cases, but as their cases were identical with the Payne case now pending, and which will no doubt be tried in June, the parties came to an understanding with the counsel for the Government, and they were released on their own bail, and have returned to the Indian Territory.

This city and Sedgwick County are well represented in the original Oklahoma colony, this being Capt. Payne's home and the place where the question was earliest agitated. So far as the Oklahoma boomers are concerned in this section of Kansas, there is some little sentiment in their favor. Many of the foremost cattle-men of the Indian Territory have their homes and headquarters here. This is also the headquarters for the United States Court for the District of Kansas, and boomers charged with invasion of the Territory are frequently brought here. They are arrested in the Territory in each case by Federal troops, and marched out of the Territory into the hands of Federal Marshals awaiting them at the Kansas State line. A few days since fully 100 wagons left Arkansas City for Oklahoma. Mr. Couch says that fully 1,000 people are now in the Indian Territory seeking homes and claims for themselves and families. A few days since a number of Oklahoma boomers were brought into this section of the State, and, having been treated, as they believed, in an inhuman manner, they sought redress upon their captors and the Federal officers. Before United States Commissioner Bonsall an affidavit was prepared charging Capt. Carroll, Company F, Ninth Cavalry, with arresting Couch Aug. 12, 1883, near Payne's Crossing of the Cimmaron River, I. T., and detaining him (Couch) for ten days, contrary to statute. Couch also made affidavit to similar treatment to Daniel J. Odell at the hands of Lieut. Stevens April 26, 1884. Upon these affidavits writs were issued by Judge Bonsall, but before service were referred by him to United-States-Attorney Hallowell, who wrote back instructions not to issue writs in the case, and so the legal status of this matter still remains unsettled. The Government does not push the case of the United States against Payne to trial. Judge Foster, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, being in grave doubts upon the subject, reserved the case for decision, and certified it up to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Judge McCrary, through pressure of business, failed to decide the matter, and the all-important matter as to whether the Oklahoma lands were and are public lands belonging to the Government or Indian lands, safe and secure from the settler, is still undecided. Again, none of the men brought under arrest before any of the United States Commissioners of Kansas or adjoining States have any remedy by a writ of habeas corpus, because to invoke the writ they must necessarily go before Judge Foster, and he having certified the same question to the Circuit Court, awaits the decision of the question there. So for the present the opinion of Judge I. C. Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark., rendered in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas is the highest and best authority upon this subject and must now govern the question. Judge Parker decided that the Oklahoma lands were not a portion of the public domain and not subject to pre-emption and homestead under the present existing laws of the United States.

A COLLEGE QUARREL.

TROY, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—At Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute it has been the custom for the officers to pay the hall rent for the commencement exercises and to allow the President to reserve for his own distribution the lower tier of boxes and a number of the best seats in the auditorium. The class which is to be graduated next month decided to quietly engage a hall, pay for it themselves, and thus veto the President's annual reservation of boxes and seats. The President accordingly directed that the commencement should be held in the institute hall. The class has resolved not to be graduated in Institute Hall, but in that which they have engaged. The President refuses to consent to this, and as both sides are determined no settlement is in prospect. The class declare they will leave the institute without diplomas if it is necessary to carry their point.

THE COLOR LINE IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 19.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement prevails here among the colored people over the killing at Hempstead yesterday of Charley Taylor, colored, by a mob of whites. A rumor has gained circulation among the blacks to the effect that Gov. Ireland is arming the whites. The Governor says there is not a word of truth in it. From interviews with trainmen it is learned that further bloodshed may be looked for at any moment.

[Taylor was engaged in a sleeping-car and had insisted that colored men should have equal rights. He was shot through an open window of the car.]

AN ISLAND MOVING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Secretary Teller has refused to order a survey of Arsenal Island in the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis. The survey was asked for by Robert Craich, and is refused on account of the movable nature of the island, which, it is stated, moves down stream at the rate of eight inches a day. The deposit is washed from the upper and adheres to the lower end of the island.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE, N. S. JONES, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,
16 Chamber Commerce,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Grain and Provisions,
Stocks and Bonds.
EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRE TO WALL-ST.

Colbron, Chauncey & Co.,
(Late Day, Field & Colbron,)
STOCK BROKERS,
123 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
321 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Connected by Direct Wires.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

McCormick, Kennett & Day,
STOCK BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.
New York Correspondents—The old and well-known house,
JNO. H. DAVIS & CO., 17 Wall-st.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sheffield av, 220 ft n of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated May 17 (Jacob Ratky to C. and A. Walter)	$ 2,300
Ashley st, 215 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 24 (A. Herbert to Anne Flood)	725
Clinton st, 201 ft n of Adams, w f, 47x90 ft, dated April 28 (George W. Hale to Sarah E. Terwilliger)	9,000
Hanover st, 275 ft n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3 (David Davis to John Schroer)	2,100
Hubbard st, 144 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x94 ft, dated July 15, 1882 (Anna Lynch to William E. Lynch)	2,000
Milwaukee av, 221 ft s e of Western, n e f, 22x100 ft, dated May 9 (P. Stevens to G. Birkhoff Jr.)	550
Same property as above, dated May 9 (G. Birkhoff Jr. to A. Litzmann)	850
Wesson st, 131 ft n of Hobbie, e f, 26x100 ft, dated Aug. 11, 1881 (John Lorig to Lucas Frank)	2,000
Ashland av, 25 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 14 (W. A. Galbraith to Anton Simz Jr.)	1,400
West Ohio st, 24 ft e of Ada, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 29 (Lord & Hurd to H. C. Johnson)	1,800
Clinton st, 188¾ ft n of Harrison, w f, 48¾ ft to alley, dated May 17 (Michael Gormley to E. A. Hartwell)	1,500
Oakley st, n e cor of Armitage av, w f, 48x100 ft, dated May 15 (D. G. Hamilton to P. Defrain)	340
Dayton st, 155 ft s of Garfield av, w f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated April 23 (H. M. and H. K. Smith to Charles C. Housel)	3,500
The premises No. 171 South Morgan st, dated April 20 (William H. Ennis to Patrick Harty)	3,500
State st, n e cor of Peck court, w f, 40x100 ft, dated May 17 (Archibald W. Brown to Wirt D. Walker)	36,000
Grove st, 379 ft s w of Stewart av, w f, undivided ¼ of 50x150 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1883 (C. and M. Blackburn to J. F. Blackburn)	1,500
Mohawk st, 25 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated May 17 (Anna M. Seimets to John F. Panoch)	2,650
Hurlbut st, s w cor of Webster av, e f, 48x125 ft, dated May 12 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to John Schoen)	3,380
Iowa st, 216 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 17 (John Biehl to Christian Buchholz)	2,250
Washtenaw av, between Fulton and Lake sts, w f, 24x126 ft, dated May 8 (C. S. Fairchild to J. A. Townley)	500
Fairfield av, 149 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated April 17 (same party to C. R. Walsh)	550
Iowa st, 72 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 19 (Mathias Kolle to F. Heiden)	1,850
Maplewood av, n of and near Lake st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated May 12 (J. and P. Curran to C. Johnson)	625
North Carpenter st, 120 ft s of Erie, e f, 20x116 ft, dated April 17 (estate of W. B. Ogden to F. P. Schreiber)	1,200
West Fourteenth st, 168 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 19 (G. T. Krohn to August J. Blume)	1,500
Hastings st, 175 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated May 17 (M. and A. Schumann to F. Braun)	1,350
California av, 32 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 280x125 ft, with 150x156 ft on Harrison near above, dated May 8 (J. Nelson Vance to Isaiah Goldy)	7,500
Hurlbut st, bet Webster and Garfield avs, e f, 30x125 ft, dated April 28 (Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. to Sophia Schneider)	1,810
South Park av, 337 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x115 ft, dated April 30 (M. C. and L. Raymond to C. B. Busch)	2,000
Ogden av, n w cor of Talman, s f, 56 ft to alley, dated May 6 (Thomas G. Carson to Henry Tegtmeyer)	3,000
Huron st, 148 ft east of Kingsbury, n f, 103¼x100 ft, dated April 14 (Frank T. June to August F. Richter)	7,000
West Madison st, between Paulina and Wood, n f, 40¾x104¾ ft, dated May 19 (Alonzo G. Fisher to Oscar M. Fisher)	8,000
West Van Buren st, 174 ft w of Laflin, n f, 50x171¾ ft, improved, dated May 19 (Alonzo G. Fisher to J. Frank Lawrence)	14,000
Twenty-second st, 145 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 15 (R. G. Perry to John Travis)	960

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine st, between School st and Belmont av, w f, 50x122 ft, dated May 5 (A. C. Clark to J. B. Hanson)	$ 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Baltic st, s of and near Fifty-first, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 15, 1883 (T. Hurford to M. Hallard)	$ 400
Butterfield st, 456 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 24x99 ft, dated May 19 (Sidney A. Kent to William R. Tapp)	1,600
Chestnut st, 350 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 14 (A. J. Stone to H. M. Thompson)	1,200

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Oglesby st, 169 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 25x177 ft, dated May 15 (C. B. Simons to H. Gercking)	$ 300
Mitchell av, 221 ft n of North, e f, 25x118 ft, dated April 29 (R. S. Cox to J. P. Doherty)	400
Mozart st, 100 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x130 ft, dated May 14 (M. and L. Rallman to H. Anderson)	500
Cherry place, 125 ft w of Powell av, s f, 30x111 ft, dated March 17 (V. Wood to H. Borgeson)	650

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

H. Boerner, one-story store, 18x30, No. 479 State street, to cost $500.

John Schroeder, three-story store and flats, 20x70, No. 175 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $8,000.

G. Turney, two-story store and dwelling, 24x56, No. 325 Wabansia avenue, to cost $3,000.

J. Olsson, two-story dwelling, 21x32, No. 808 Maplewood place, to cost $1,400.

G. C. Hutchinson, two-story dwelling, 28x40, No. 326 Ashland avenue, to cost $5,000.

G. S. Bullock, three-story store and flats, 48x35, Nos. 286 and 288 Ogden avenue, to cost $10,000.

M. Klager, three-story store and flats, 25x77, No. 1129 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $7,000.

M. Ullrich, two-story dwelling, 21x28, No. 565 La Salle avenue, to cost $6,000.

R. Mattsson, one-story cottage, 20x43, No. 41 Keenan street, to cost $1,000.

H. G. Gaylord, two-story barn, 22x26, No. 2822 Prairie avenue, to cost $2,200.

F. Ringsheim, two-story dwelling, 21x40, No. 70 Henry street, to cost $1,800.

F. Wenzel, basement, 20x23, No. 20 A street, to cost $500.

Mrs. W. B. Cornell, two-story rear addition, 17x21, No. 586 West Monroe street, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. M. Link, basement, 24x20, No. 265 Loomis street, to cost $500.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, shelter shed, 120x324, Twenty-second street and the river, to cost $10,000.

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Feverish—The Financial Situation Somewhat Strained.

The Produce Markets Weaker and Dull, Except on Selling for Prompt Delivery.

Some Buying of Wheat for Export—Larger Receipts of Grain Anticipated.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 19.	May 12.
New York	$147,257,883	$141,207,959
Boston	13,916,328	11,591,586
Chicago	8,559,049	9,521,000
Philadelphia	11,657,086	10,160,348
Baltimore	3,197,704	2,509,332
St. Louis	2,657,807	2,905,351
New Orleans	1,405,523	1,483,592
Totals	$188,651,430	$179,289,181

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, $1.00 discount.
Boston, 17c to 50c discount.
St. Louis par to 50c premium.
Cincinnati par to 50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

The artificial and temporary character of the support given to the financial situation in New York by the banks and the Government is clearly recognized by the speculators, as is seen by the course of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The fact that there is much liquidation yet to come is admitted by everybody, but it is a matter of congratulation that it will be accomplished more slowly than hitherto. The situation in this city does not change materially. There is bitter complaint of the calling of loans by certain banks, but legitimate business has suffered very little by it. There is no disposition to embarrass those engaged in actual buying and selling, but it would be very surprising if some of the banks did not call loans on those who are doing a speculative business, particularly considering the fact that they have heretofore had their funds at remarkably low rates. As a general rule, a good deal of consideration has been shown by depositors to the banks, by the banks to the public, and even by the Chicago institutions to their debtor banks in New York. A few persons have drawn their balances from the banks here; but on the other hand there has been a goodly amount of depositing. The country banks are still calling for some currency, but the scare in that direction seems pretty well over. New York exchange was generally an unsalable article yesterday. None of it changed hands except that drawn on British or Canadian banks, and that was sold at $1.00 discount. Some $325,000 of this consisted of telegraphic transfers. Many holders of New York exchange placed it with the banks for collection rather than sell it at any price that was offered in this market. Considerable currency was ordered from the metropolis, but the banks there naturally dislike to send any in the present condition of affairs, and the banks here are not disposed to crowd them. It will thus be seen that the situation is still somewhat strained, but there has been a very material abatement of the panicky feeling.

It is difficult to quote the rates for money in Chicago. The banks are taking good care of their own customers, but are still chary of accommodating outsiders. Ordinary mercantile operations are carried on without trouble, though the demands for loans are small on account of the stagnation of trade, and the banks are not anxious to lend beyond the immediate needs of the business public. Call loans may be quoted at 8 per cent, but there are some traders who would be willing to pay more. They are the class of people who cannot get funds at any price at such a time as this. For time loans the rates are nominally 6, 7, and 8 per cent. The market has been somewhat disturbed by the withdrawal of capital belonging in the East which has been loaned here for months past.

The New York stock market was feverish, and there were at times gaps of ¼ to 1 per cent in consecutive quotations. A good many stocks loaned at premium. There was no one strong force carrying prices in either direction, but the list showed that the operators were afraid to trust themselves far from the shore. An early dispatch put the situation thus: "Many bull cliques are broken; about all are crippled; Gage's puts are in bad odor; the banks here are practically suspended, which will probably keep them from failing in New York, though there is one reported loaded with Metropolitan Elevated." Louisville & Nashville attracted much attention and declined 1¾ on the day. It was supposed that the pool in it was selling out. One house is said to have disposed of 7,000 shares. There was a rumor early in the day that $2,000,000 of bonds belonging to the company had mysteriously disappeared. Later in the day C. C. Baldwin resigned the Presidency, J. S. Rodgers was chosen in his place, and a committee reported that there had been no defalcation. There was a sharp calling of loans on this stock. There appeared not to be many foreign orders in the market, and it is said that many of the stocks bought by foreigners on the recent decline will be sold out on the advances. A considerable proportion of them have no doubt already been sold. The arrival of Vanderbilt in England was reported, but there was no evidence that there were any supporting orders in the market from him. There will naturally be no little curiosity to see what he will do today. The suspension of W. B. Scott & Co., a firm of New York stock-brokers, was announced, but the effect on the market was not marked. It was reported, too, that the Planters' & Mechanics' Bank of Petersburg, Va., and the Erie County Savings Bank, of Erie, Pa., had closed their doors. The market closed steady, but at prices generally below the opening. The sales were 435,500 shares. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company reported the finances of the city working easier and money flowing in.

There was a good supply of sterling exchange in this city, but the rates were nominal. The quotations for commercial sixty days were 480½@481.

There was no trading in local investment securities. The business of the Chicago Stock Exchange consisted of a sale of $3,000 of Iowa Division 6s at 91¼. Over the counter there were sales of $11,000 United States 4s at 122⅛, $30,000 at 122, $2,000 United States 4½s at 112¼, and $5,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 115.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	135	Chicago City 7s, 1895	120
Commercial Nat. Bk	235	Chicago City 7s, 1896	121
†Con. Nat. Bank	130	Chicago City 7s, 1897	122
Hide & Leather Nt. Bk	130	Chicago City 7s, 1898	123
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	126	Chicago City 7s, 1899	124
International Bank	107	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	[illegible]
Metropolitan Nat. Bk	112	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1906	110
National Bk. of Ill	142¼	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	60
Traders' Bank	140	Postal Tel. 6s, 1912	45
†Un. Stk.-Yds. Nat. Bk	280	†C. B. of T. 10-50 5s	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1888	109	†C. G. F. & L. Co. 6s, '12	95
Chicago City 7s, 1889	110	†Cal. City Railway	255
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112	Con. G., F. & L. Co	45
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116¼	Postal Telegraph Co	4¼
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117½	†Central Un. Tel. Co	55
Chicago City 7s, 1894	118		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Under the impression that the recent decline has about reached its limit, that last week's tribulations have about come to an end, and that there are better chances for profit by buying stocks than by selling them, the whole market was made passably strong today. At the 10 o'clock gavel-fall the market opened weak and lower. Afterward it was feverish and lower, prices at noonday showing a decline in the general list of from 1 to 3 per cent. At the end quotations were all below the best points of the day, though upon the whole there was a considerable stiffness in prices. There was no end of outside rumors, reports, and statements brought to bear upon the market, but they were so mixed up and uncertain that no particular effect was produced. Taking a tally of the news items of the day, which more or less affected values, we jot them down seriatim without being responsible for their truthfulness. Somebody has been caught long of Lake Shore. A stock house closely connected with the Vanderbilt contingent is said to have settled up yesterday with its creditors upon the basis of 85 per cent for the price of stock. Early in the morning there was some buying of long stocks upon country orders, and all day there was a significant demand for fractional lots at figures above speculative rates. There was little or no European buying. Speculative buyers upon the other side were inclined to sell and take profits, while investment buyers held on; the result was a weak and lower market for our securities in foreign markets. Louisville & Nashville was particularly weak today. Last week's story of a defalcation was reiterated and again peremptorily denied by the road's officials. It is stated this afternoon that Mr. C. C. Baldwin has resigned the Presidency of the company. The general market closed below the best figures of the day, but fairly strong.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Sterling exchange is irregular and no business to speak of. Government bonds were depressed this forenoon on free sales by the Nevada Bank, supposed for the account of others. Prices were firmer in the afternoon. Foreign bankers say the buying here of Americans today for London account has subsided. Exports of gold last week to South American ports were $157,800, of which $27,800 were American gold. The imports of gold from Jan. 1 to May 17 were $3,253,471, so that the total loss of gold this year to date has been $23,088,895. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company is, it is stated, the only one which has improved upon last year's business. Its first six months' business shows the accumulation of a larger surplus than in 1883, and it has received a larger price for its coal. With the floating debt out of the way and charges reduced $100,000, it should earn 8 or 9 per cent on its stock this year.

Interior orders for dry-goods have been canceled in a few cases, owing to the trouble in Wall street. Jobbers report collections easy and payments continue prompt. No lower prices for prints will be made this year by the Lawrence mills.

At a meeting of Louisville & Nashville Directors this afternoon the resignation of C. C. Baldwin, as President, was accepted and J. S. Rogers, of the locomotive works, was elected in his place. Mr. Baldwin still remains as Director and member.

Coffee is quoted in London quiet and firm at prices generally unchanged. The stock in England of all kinds is 380,000 tons. In Havre the stock is 1,322,000 bags, of which 910,000 bags are Brazilian.

The following table shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—May 19	Last—May 17
Canada Pacific	2,109	48¼	46¼	48⅛	47¼
Canada Southern	2,350	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Central Pacific	3,560	45	43¾	44¼	46¼
Chi. & Alton	120	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼
C., B. & Q.	980	117¾	116¾	117¼	118
C., C., C. & I.	1,000	40¾	39¾	40	40
Ches. & O.	200	8	8	8	8
Do 1st pfd	331	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do 2d pfd	100	11	11	11	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	5,645	12	11	11	12½
Del. & Hudson	791	103	102¾	103	103
D., L. & W.	34,880	111¼	109	109¾	111¼
Erie	9,850	16¾	15¾	16	16¼
Do pfd	900	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	67¾	64¾	66¾	[illegible]
East Tenn. & Ga.	300	4¼	4	4	4¾
Do pfd	150	9	8¾	9	9
L. B. & W.	300	13¾	13	13¾	13
Illinois Central	650	122¾	121	122¾	122¾
Jersey Central	1,100	72	71	71¾	72¾
Kan. & Texas	1,265	15¾	15	15¾	16
L. E. & West	200	11	10¾	10	10
Lake Shore	29,507	86¾	85¾	85¾	86¾
Louis. & Nash.	57,000	35¾	33	33¾	35¾
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	400	82	82	82	87
Mem. & Chas.	100	31	31	31	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	103	102	102¾	102
Mich. Cent.	430	78	75	75	75
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	34	34	34	35
Mo. Pacific	6,200	73	72	72¾	73¾
Nash. & Chat.	2,000	42	39	40	41¾
N. Y. Central	2,483	112¼	111¼	112	112
N. Y., C. & S. L.	850	8	7¾	8	8
Nor. & W. pfd	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	20¾
Northern Pacific	900	20	19¾	19¾	20¾
Do pfd	3,800	46¾	45¾	46	46¾
Northwestern	16,715	108¼	106¾	107	108¾
Do pfd	1,200	133	132	132	133
Ohio Central	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	1,200	21	20	21	21
O. Ry. & N. Co.	900	79¾	76	77	77
O. Transcon.	14,850	15	14¼	14¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	5,800	40	37¾	38	40
P. P.-C. Co.	675	105¾	104	105	105¾
Peoria, D. & E.	200	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Reading	19,000	20¾	19	19¾	20¾
Roch. & Pitts.	2,385	5	4¾	4¾	5
Rock Island	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	20	20	20	20
Do pfd	100	41	41	41	41
St. Paul	28,640	73¾	71¾	72¾	73¾
Do pfd	414	109¾	108¾	109	109¾
St. Paul & O.	900	26	25¾	25¾	26¾
Do pfd	1,432	89	88¾	88¾	89¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,700	90¾	89	89	90¾
Texas Pacific	7,200	14¾	13¾	14	14¾
Union Pacific	22,900	45¾	43¾	44¾	45¾
Wabash	300	8	7¾	8	8
Do pfd	540	16¼	14	15	15
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	51¾	49	50¾	51¾
Western Union	28,677	57¾	55¾	56¾	57¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	95
American	90	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100	St. P. & S. C. firsts	115
United States 4½s	112	Texas Pac land grnts	44¼
United States new 4s	121	do Rio Grande	58
Pacific 6s of '95	126	Union P. firsts (ask)	114
Central Pacific 1sts	110	do land grant	105¾
Erie seconds	66¾	do sink. fd	106
Lehigh & Wilks (askd)	100¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	72¾	Tenn. 6s new	30
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	105	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	38¾
Tenn. 6s old	36	do deferred (ask)	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 U S 3s regd	100	2000 M&SP1st—C&PW	97¾
4000 U S 4s coup	122¾	2000 do	[illegible]
34000 do	122	3000 M L S & W 1st	101
15000 U S 4s regd	121	2000 M&SL1st—C Ex	102¾
50000 U S 4½s coup	112	2000 No Pac 1st cons	[illegible]
2000 U S 6s cur 1896	128	2000 NY LE&Wn2d cn	67¾
15000 A & P inc	15	20000 do	67
15000 do	14¾	10000 do	67
4000 Albany & S 1st	111¼	1000 do	67¼
1000 B C R & N 1st	103¼	1000 do	67
30000 C & O cur	36	10000 do	67
10000 do	37¾	50000 do	[illegible]
4000 do	37¾	30000 do	68¾
10000 do	37	2000 do	[illegible]
15000 do	37¼	1000 do	[illegible]
1000 do	37	1000 do	[illegible]
11000 do	36¾	4000 do	[illegible]
2000 C&O1st—SeriesB	95	10000 N Y W S & B 1st	51¾
500 do	96	1000 do	51¾
2000 C B & Q deb 5s	94	1000 do	51¾
5000 do	93¾	15000 do	51¾
4000 Can So 1st gtd	100¾	20000 do	51¾
1000 C C C & I 1st	119¾	25000 do	51¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	99	20000 do	51
1000 E Tenn 1st	116	5000 do	50¾
1000 E Tenn 5s	60¾	50000 do	50¾
1000 do	60¾	1000 do	50¾
43000 do	60¾	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	94¾
2000 do	60	5000 do	94¾
10000 do	61	2000 NYL&W const m	97
15000 do	61	20000 N Y C & N g m	71¾
14000 do	60¾	5000 do	71
1000 do	60¾	5000 do	[illegible]
5000 G C & S F 1st	114¼	5000 N Pac 1st coup	103¾
5000 H&TC 1st g m	98¾	5000 do	103¾
5000 H & St Jo 8s con	110¾	1000 do	103¾
1000 H & St Jo 6s con	113	5000 N Y C Ex 5s	104¾
1000 Intl & G N 1st	110¾	5000 N W s f deb 5s	98
1000 do	110¾	10000 do	98
10000 Int coup 6s	80	4000 NJCLst con asntd	103¾
1000 Kas Pac 1st cons	85	3000 O & M con s f	118
1000 KPcs—DDasnntd	104	10000 Ohio So 1st	80
11000 L & N gen m 6s	91	2000 do	80
2000 L S div bds	100	2000 Rich & A 1st	80
3000 M K & T gen 6s	71	10000 So Pac of Mo 1st	105¾
5000 do	72	10000 StL&IM 1st—C&F	105
6000 do	72¾	2000 St L & I M 5s	64
5000 M K & T con 7s	103	10000 SPM&Mistconds	105¾
2000 Met Ele 1st	102	1000 Tex P 1st—RGD	57
6000 do	103	4000 do	58
2000 do	102¾	2000 Tex P inc l g	43¾
6000 Met Ele 2d	90	11000 U P 1st	113
5000 M & E 1st con	135	5000 U P s f	107
5000 M&SP1st—W&M	95¾	6000 U P land grts	106¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 U S 4s coup 1907	120¾	1000 C C C & I g m	106¾
5000 U S 4½s c'p 1891	113	5000 H&St Jo 6s con	112¾
10000 A & P inc	15	20000 KPcs—DDasntd	104
1000 B C R & N 1st	103¾	1000 M K & T gen 6s	74
1000 Can So 1st gtd	99¾	1000 do	73¾
2000 do	100	2000 M&SP1st—C&PW	97¾
3000 do	99¾	2000 do	97
1000 do	100	2000 M&StP1st—SMD	110
10000 do	99¾	1000 M & St P cons	124
20000 C & O cur	36	8000 N Y W S & B 1st	50¾
8000 do	36	2000 do	50¾
30000 do	37¾	20000 do	50¾
15000 do	37¾	5000 do	50¾
5000 do	37¾	5000 do	50
1000 do	37¾	10000 do	50
10000 C&O1st—SeriesA	111	50000 do	50
10000 C&O1st—SeriesB	94¾	20000 do	50
2000 do	94	1000 do	[illegible]
10000 do	93¾	30000 do	[illegible]
2000 do	93¾	50000 do	[illegible]
3000 do	93¾	50000 do	[illegible]
2000 do	94	10000 do	[illegible]
3000 do	94	10000 do	49¾
2000 C & O 6s 1911	100	17000 do	49¾
2000 C & O 6s	50	1000 do	49¾
2000 C B & Q deb 5s	94	10000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	67¾
2000 E Tenn 5s	60	7000 do	67¾
20000 do	60¾	2000 do	67¾
2000 do	60¾	2000 do	67¾
2000 do	60¾	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	94¾
2000 do	60¾	5000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
10000 do	61	5000 do	103¾
10000 do	60	2000 R & D deb	58¾
25000 E Tenn inc	8	2000 St L & I M 5s	64
20000 do	8	2000 U P s f	108

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 U S 4s regd	121¾	10000 N Y W S & B 1st	49¾
15000 U S 4s coup 1907	122¾	2000 do	49¾
10000 U S 4½s regd	111¾	10000 do	49¾
2000 Atch Col & Pac 1st	90	1000 do	49¾
2000 A & P inc	14¾	10000 do	49¾
1000 do	15	2000 do	49¾
1000 C & O cur	37¾	2000 do	[illegible]
10000 do	36¾	2000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	67¾
4000 C&O1st—SeriesB	94¾	5000 do	67¾
18000 do	94¾	5000 do	67¾
2000 E Tenn 5s	60¾	10000 do	67¾
2000 do	60¾	15000 N Pac 1st coup	103¾
2000 do	60¾	15000 N W s f deb 5s	97¾
8000 Ind D & S 1st	60	1000 N J C adjmt	105¾
1000 Mich Cen 1st	125¾	5000 NYC&N g m tr e cf	32
1000 M&SP1st—CP&W	97	10000 O So 1st	80
1000 M & St P cons	125	10000 R W & O Ex 5s	87
1000 M & S P 1st con	104¾	10000 SPM&Mistconds	105¾
2000 do	104¾	10000 T Pac inc l g	44
15000 Mutual U Tel 6s	60	17000 do	44
1000 Met Ele 1st	102¾	2000 do	44¾
1000 M K & T gen 7s	73¾	1000 Tex P 1st—RGD	58¾
1000 M K & T con 7s	102	2000 do	58¾
2000 NW con coup b	139	10000 Wab g m 6s	43¾
2000 N Y Ele 1st	118	1000 Wells Fargo Ex	105
3000 N Y C & St L 1st	94¾	115 U S Ex	50
2000 do	94¾	10 do	[illegible]
2000 N Y W S & B 1st	49¾	115 American Ex	90
20000 do	49¾	2 do	[illegible]
20000 do	49¾	10 do	[illegible]
50000 do	49	15 do	[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money market easy; 2 per annum closed; offered, 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak; 483@485; sterling exchange, demand, 485@486.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—[Special.]—The money market is exceedingly inactive. The banks are very cautious, and beyond accommodating their best customers at from 5 to 6 per cent are not disposed to loan money, preferring to hold on and await the subsidence of the flurry of last week. At the clearing-house the rate at which balances between the banks are loaned remains the same—namely: 6 per cent. New York funds sold today at from 17c to 50c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $13,916,328 and the balances were $1,360,502.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Boston Water Pow.	100	2	2	2	2
New England Tel.	15	29	29	29	29
Atchison	350	75¼	75¾	75¾	75¾
C., B. & Q.	100	118	118	118	118
C., B. & Q. rights	4,000	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Mexican Central	100	12	12	12	12
Union Pacific	500	45	45	44¾	44¾
Wis. Cent	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Flint	100	24	24	24	24
Do pref	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Bonanza mining	100	140	140	140	140
Cal. & Hec. mining	10	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼
Quincy mining	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Second board—					
Bell Tel	50	153	153	153	153
Erie Tel	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Atchison	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
C., B. & Q.	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
C., B. & Q. rights	300	100	100	100	100
M., H. & O.	100	23	23	23	23
Mexican Central	300	11	11	11	11
L. R. & B. S.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Pullman	100	104	104	104	104
Union Pacific	300	44	44	44	44
T., C. & St. L.	100	35	35	35	35
Cal. & H. mining	5	171	171	171	171

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 K C S & M 6s	91¼	6000 Mex inc	13
2000 Mex 7s	47	1000 Sonora 7s	98¾
2000 do	46¾	15000 Union Pacific	104¾
7000 do	46¾	3000 do 6s	110
10000 do	46¾	3000 N Y N E 7s	109¾
5000 do	46¾	3000 do 6s	90
5000 do	46¾	3000 A & P inc	14

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Eastern 6s	110	15000 Mex Cent 7s	45
2000 Mex Cent 7s	46	5000 do	44¾
15000 do	45¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—Clearings, $11,657,086; balances, $1,431,564; money, 4@6 per cent.

The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56	56¾
Reading	15¾	16
Northern Pacific	21¾	22¾
Northern Pacific preferred	46¾	46¾
Lehigh Valley	65¾	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & P.	6	6¾
Jersey Central	72¾	73
Oregon Transcontinental	14¾	14¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in some demand today, selling at par, 25c, and 50c premium on $1,000. Over the counter the rate was par buying and 1-10 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, nominal.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 19—5 p. m.—Silver, 50⅞d. Consols, money, 1.01 5-16. United States 4s, 121.

St. Paul, 73½; Canadian Pacific, 47½; Illinois Central, 125⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 57½; New York Central, 112¼; Erie, 16½; seconds, 69⅞; Reading, 16⅞.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes, 78f 25c.

BERLIN, May 19.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 9,254,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—There was some activity in mining stocks, and the market was steady. Sales included Amie at 07c, Belle Isle 50@55c, Breece 26c, Consolidated Virginia 19c, Iron Silver 90c, Union Consolidated $3.05, Central Arizona 19, Chrysolite 80c, Dunkin 18c, Eureka $3.50, Father De Smet $2.75, Horn Silver $6.00, Navajo $3.05, and Sonora Consolidated at 05c.

Homestake	8¾	Quicksilver	4
Iron Silver	90	Quicksilver (pref.)	24
Ontario	25	Sutro	13

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	14	Pewabic	1
Allouez Mining Co.	½	Quincy	36
Calumet & H.	171	Huron	½
Franklin	7½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$2.12¼	Hale & Norcross	$2.25
Belcher	1.12½	Mexican	1.87½
Best & Belcher	1.12½	Navajo	1.87½
Bodie Consolidated	3.00	Ophir	1.37½
Chollar	1.25	Potosi	60
Con. Virginia	20	Savage	80
Crown Point	1.37½	Sierra Nevada	1.50
Day	2.37½	Union Consolidated	2.00
Gould & Curry	1.50	Utah	1.12½

Bullion assessed 25c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were unsettled yesterday and weaker, with a nearer approach to dullness than has been observed for more than a week past. They would probably have ruled very dull but for some anxiety to place June stuff, and a more decided effort to sell for May. Enough of money was called in to make it either desirable or necessary to sell a great deal of produce, and as a consequence the premiums paid for carrying widened out to a remarkable extent, being big enough in at least one case to pay 70 per cent per annum for the use of the money, after allowing for cost of storage and inspection. This feature dominated all else. The report that stocks were opening easier in New York helped to depress prices of produce, but the pecuniary question here was the chief factor, and everybody seemed disposed to wait to see how the June stuff is placed. A great deal of it was placed yesterday at the widest premiums which obtained. We note that there is comparatively little doing on outside account, that receipts of grain were larger, and that the current reports were to the effect that a good deal of wheat and some corn were being taken for export. The feeling at the afternoon gathering, being first under the new régime up-stairs, was firmer, though there was unfavorable news from the East and the crop reports were encouraging; but the gathering amounted to very little, the trading being light.

Provisions were more active and irregularly weaker. A bomb fell into the pit early in the shape of a lot of May lard which was for sale or transfer, and nobody wanted it. Part of this was lard which was delivered on year contracts by parties who had sold it at much higher prices, and part was understood to be property on which money had been called in by the lenders. The result was that May lard sold down to 40c below the price for July and 20c below the price for June, though only twelve days remain before it can be delivered for next month. One party took on about $250,000 worth of it; and the differences then narrowed to about 30c and 15c, respectively. July lard sold down to $8.17½, and closed at $8.20 bid, being 5c below the latest price of Saturday. Year lard sold as low as $7.80, and was immediately delivered at that. Meats were depressed by large offerings, but it was soon over; July ribs declined to $8.00 under the selling of a lot by Jones, but rose to $8.10 as soon as he had finished, and closed with sellers at that; June was discounted 7½@10c. Pork closed 12½c lower, at $17.37½ for July, after selling at $17.32½, but was not otherwise weak, May being quoted the same as July, at a discount of 12½c. August pork sold 5c below the price for July. In the afternoon July pork sold at $17.40 and July lard at $8.20, both being firmer.

Flour was very dull, with no material changes in price. The coarse millstuffs were lower.

Wheat was slow and weaker. July declined 1⅜c, to 89⅞c, improved ⅜c on 'Change, and sold in the afternoon up to 90¼c, closing at 90⅛c. June was discounted 2¼c from July, and at one time the difference was 2⅜c, while May sold 1⅛c below June. London reported a decline of 6d per quarter, and some people expected receipts at Western points to increase because of the pecuniary stringency. This and the easy feeling on the seaboard determined prices downward, while there was scarcely any outside business. The local crowd, which had sustained the market last week, grew bearish yesterday, and sold moderately, especially as the crop news was good except from Ohio and Northern Indiana. The chief feature of the market is the wanting to sell moderate quantities for May, and the changing over a good deal from June into July, the latter being done for the Milwaukee combination. Our later strength was due to the report of a fair export demand both here and in New York. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 86@86⅜c, with No. 2 Minnesota at 89⅛c. Other grades in store were unmentioned.

Corn was slow and heavy. July declined 1⅛c, to 56⅝c, but improved by 1 o'clock to 57c, sold in the afternoon at 57¼@57⅛c, and closed at 57c bid. June was about 2c under July and May 1⅛c under June. London was reported 6d per quarter higher, but our receipts were larger, and expected to increase, while there was a rather large quantity of May corn on the market, with few buyers for it. Ream, Cudahy, and Lester sold futures rather freely, the last named buying later. Outside of that trade was mostly a local scalping on small lots. There was a smaller inquiry for shipment, the trade being partly reduced by a liberal supply of low-priced oats. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 55⅜@55c and rejected at 50¼c. Sample lots were about 1½c lower than Saturday.

Oats were more active but weak under large offerings, and in sympathy with the leading markets. Cash No. 2 mixed were in moderate request early when sales were made at 31¼@31⅛c, but later 15,000 bu sold at 31c, being 1c lower than Saturday. Futures opened ⅛c lower, advanced ⅜c, declined ⅞c, and closed easy and ¼@1c lower than the latest prices of Saturday, at 31⅜c for June and 32¼c for July. Samples were weak, with a lively inquiry early, both on local and shipping account, but liberal offerings and the gradual withdrawal of buyers broke the market about 1c, No. 2 white bringing 35½@36c on track and 35@35½c free on board cars. On the afternoon session the market improved ⅛@¼c, June closing at 31⅜@31½c and July at 32¼c.

Rye was very quiet, but there were few offerings, the longs holding off, and a steady market resulted, cash No. 2 selling at 61c (40,000 bu) early, but 60½c being about the market later. May sold sparingly at 60½c and June closed at 61½c after having sold at that. Free on board cars No. 2 sold by sample at 61½@62½c. On the afternoon session the market was steady 15,000 bu June selling at 61c.

Barley was dull and neglected outside of the sample market, where there was moderate trading. Cash No. 2 in store was offered at 72c, with no bids. Samples equal to No. 2 sold at 72c on track, with No. 3 at 65½@72c on track and 61@67c free on board cars.

Seeds were quiet. No. 1 flax was quoted at $1.68, with timothy firm at $1.30 for prime, while clover was very dull and weak at $5.00@5.30 for prime to choice.

The demand for dry goods was principally in the shape of mail and telegraph orders. While the quantities called for were individually small they made a liberal aggregate. Values were undisturbed, averaging firm. There was continued quiet in boots and shoes and clothing. Millinery received considerable attention. The grocery market presented no new features. All the leading staples were held with a fair degree of firmness, and were moving about as freely as in past seasons at a like period. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were generally quoted quiet. The same was true of dairy products. There was a moderate movement in oils at generally steady prices, the exception being carbon, which was off ⅛@¼c. Hay was in liberal receipt and only moderate request, and a lower range of prices quoted. Hides were in steady demand, with moderate receipts. Green fruits were rather quiet and broom-corn was unchanged, being in request, with somewhat of a scarcity of the better grades. Eggs were steady, and poultry quiet and steady. Potatoes were very plenty and weak. Whisky was steady on the basis of $1.12 for unfinished goods. Tallow was easy and wool dull at quotations.

The Board of Trade will tomorrow consider, "in the usual way," a proposition to amend the rules. The changes now proposed to be made are only with reference to the hours of trading and making deliveries—the latter to begin at 1:15 and end at 1:55 p. m.

The pressure to sell cash grain was perhaps all the greater yesterday owing to the fact that storage charges now accumulate ½c per bu on winter stored lots, considering the five days that delivered grain has to run before another ½c becomes due.

Now they say that two or three of the New York gamblers in stocks have decided to transfer their line of operations from Wall street to Chicago. They are tired of mere wind, and want to trade in something substantial.

About 200,000 bu wheat was taken yesterday by Kershaw and Mair, understood to be for export. Some of it was hard wheat. New York reports the taking of 27 boat-loads wheat and 10 of corn. It is probable that more would have been done in that direction but for a stiffening in ocean freight rates.

Minneapolis received 117 car-loads of wheat yesterday (and Sunday), and about 400,000 bu during last week. Her millers have resumed buying probably (or perhaps) in consequence of the report that Mitchell, of Milwaukee, had entered the field as a buyer of wheat in the Northwest. They are paying the same prices as last Friday, and intend to let no wheat go forward.

It was remarked yesterday that "sixty cars of wheat arrived in St. Louis this morning." A listener said: "Yes; and forty of them are from Chicago." If the wheat which St. Louis receives from this city were not counted her receipts would be very small just now.

It is worthy of remark that the Board of Trade of this city has in its membership much more than the $20,000,000 of capital required to carry all the grain and provisions now in store in this city. Time was when its leading members used to carry between them all the produce in store here. Recently that plan has given way to the leaving of it to a few who make a business of carrying, and mostly on call loans. They have reduced the cost of the operation, but rendered it less stable, as the tranquillity of the property is liable to be disturbed by fluctuations in the money market. The "throwing" of stuff during the last three business days is a direct outgrowth of the new system of handling it, and the widening of the premiums is simply absorbing a part of the money that has been saved in the past by reducing the cost of carrying to a minimum.

"Something hanging over us and we do not know what. It may be nothing or may be a rain cloud. We are nervous enough to keep close to shore till we see which way it is going to turn out. Simply exercising a little caution: that is all." This is the way in which a leading operator yesterday expressed his sense of the situation in commercial circles. The fear probably hinges most upon the expectation of larger receipts of produce which country banks are unwilling to carry longer. In regard to wheat, the above noted news from Minneapolis may show little room for apprehension. As to corn there may be some increase, but advices from St. Louis say that the 250,000 bu there, which some folks here have been afraid of, is likely to go out of the country via Baltimore and New Orleans. The receipts of oats may increase, as the promise of a much bigger crop than ever leaves no inducement to farmers to hold back what they have on hand now.

The idea is advanced that the Milwaukee party would have Dunham mighty sight better to have let the wheat market alone. It promised well, but the fates make the task much harder than was expected.

An order was received here yesterday to ship wheat from Chicago to Hannibal, Mo.

They say that most of the year lard delivered yesterday was sent out by the packing company, and there was plenty of it. One man got 2,750 tcs in a lump. Champlin bought 1,500 tcs at $7.80, and sold it out a few minutes afterwards for June at $8.05, the difference being a little over 3 per cent for twelve days.

Stocks of grain in New York were not reduced much last week—only about 100,000 bu in wheat, 60,000 bu in corn, and 70,000 bu in oats.

It is now proposed to occupy the room of the Call Board for trading in small lots by members of the Board of Trade.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
May	$17.35	$17.25 @17.30	$17.27½
June	17.40	17.25 @17.30	17.27½
July	17.50	17.32½@17.40	17.40
August	17.55	17.35 @17.40	17.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$7.97½	$7.85 @7.95	$7.92½
June	8.12½	8.02½@8.10	8.07½
July	8.25	8.17½@8.27½	8.22½
August	8.35	8.27½@8.37½	8.32½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$8.10	$..... @8.00	$8.02½
June	8.12½	7.97½@8.02½	8.02½
July	8.22½	8.00 @8.10	8.10
August	8.30	8.17½@8.20	8.20
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	87	86 @86⅜	86⅜
May	87⅝	86½@87⅛	86⅝
June	88⅞	87 @88	87⅞
July	91¼	89⅞@90¼	90⅛
August	90¾	89 @90¼	90¼
CORN.			
No. 2	55⅜	55⅜@54	55⅜
High-mixed	57	55⅜@56	56
May	54⅜	54 @54½	54
June	55⅞	54⅜@55⅜	55
July	57⅞	56⅝@57⅛	57
August	58⅜	57⅜@58⅜	58⅜
OATS.			
No. 2	32	31 @31¼	31
May	32	31 @31¼	31¼
June	32⅜	31⅛@31⅝	31⅜
July	32⅝	32 @32⅜	32¼
Year	27⅝	27 @27⅜	27

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$1.09	$1.09½	$1.12¼
No. 2 corn	55	56⅛	58¼
No. 2 oats	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
No. 2 rye	62	62	62
Pork	19.50	19.50	19.50
Lard	11.77½	11.80	11.90
Short ribs	10.25	10.27½	10.40

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.00 @ 6.10
Long clears, loose	8.00 @ 8.05
Short clears, loose	8.30 @ 8.35
Green hams (16@18-lbs)	10.50 @10.75
Sweet-pickled hams (16@18-lbs)	11.50 @12.00
Bacon, short ribs	8.75 @ 9.00
Bacon, short clears	9.25 @ 9.50
Bacon, hams	12.50 @13.00
Mess beef	10.00 @10.25
Beef hams	22.25 @22.50
Choice to favorite winter flours	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	4.25 @ 4.35
Good to choice export, double extras	4.40 @ 4.80
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.50 @ 5.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.50
Low grades	2.25 @ 3.50
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	12,534	7,293	10,838	5,337
Wheat, bu	12,180	24,387	140,344	85,611
Corn, bu	81,345	74,700	133,317	479,358
Oats, bu	157,211	73,785	84,209	73,965
Rye, bu	7,260	18,071	11,420	10,418
Barley, bu	11,115	15,345	7,211	7,378
Grass-seed, lbs	72,700	116,810	108,966	613
Flaxseed, lbs	12,400	128,030	1,139,000	...
Broom-corn, lbs	633	60,000	3,512	15,850
Cured meats, lbs	330,840	162,310	1,482,287	600,553
Canned meats, cases	300	849	969	780
Dressed beef, lbs	310	...	331,880	21,750
Beef, brls	...	...	164	40
Pork, brls	717	...	850	102
Lard, lbs	320,700	78,900	783,730	67,160
Cheese, lbs	74,760	75,720	20,490	34,840
Butter, lbs	227,645	155,780	225,108	10,140
Dressed hogs, No	4	...	...	...
Live hogs, No	8,813	3,334	3,539	1,323
Cattle, No	1,080	1,651	520	1,868
Sheep, No	2,200	200	220	...
Hides, lbs	251,513	137,508	187,850	54,110
Wool, lbs	14,450	122,204	18,160	1,940
Coal, tons	6,820	4,695	1,296	1,725
Lumber, m feet	2,002	6,123	3,479	3,534
Shingles, m	4,080	4,750	162	...
Salt, brls	3,334	...	3,094	1,675

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	2	8	10
Spring wheat	3	4	9	16
Corn	42	4	138	184
Oats	232	..	57	289
Rye	5	..	2	7
Barley	1	19	9	29
Totals	283	29	223	535

Total about 400,000 bu. Inspected out: 103,214 bu wheat, 64,634 bu corn, 3,906 bu oats, 10,623 bu rye, 2,000 bu barley.

Vessel room was in moderate request and engagements were reported to load 126,500 bu wheat, 104,000 bu corn, and 32,000 bu rye on the basis of 1⅝c corn and 2c wheat to Buffalo.

The following were the exports from seven leading Atlantic seaboard ports for the dates named:

	Week ending May 10, 1884.	Since Jan. 1, 1884.	Week ending May 12, 1883.	Since Jan. 1, 1883.*
Flo'r b'ls	119,088	3,457,682	143,476	3,431,56[illegible]
Wh'at bu	884,005	15,390,283	473,116	15,071,001
Corn, bu	779,177	12,689,536	331,878	19,452,549
Oats, bu	47,004	155,833	476	29,475
Rye, bu	220,531	1,957,852	143,806	860,855
Barl'y bu	...	...	...	829
Pork, b'ls	3,713	89,036	3,918	89,803
Lard, lbs	4,501,169	57,350,352	3,126,074	83,176,849
Bac'n lbs	5,310,594	108,961,366	3,801,273	180,137,572

*From four ports only.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following report of the exports of breadstuffs during the month of April, 1884, and for the last ten months, as compared with the corresponding periods in 1882-'83:

	April, 1884.	July 1, '83, to April 30, '84	April, 1883.	July 1, '82, to April 30, '83
Flour, brls	728,962	7,330,008	698,827	7,881,335
Wheat, bu	6,114,526	59,511,332	3,965,802	98,424,861
Corn, bu	2,756,549	37,576,183	5,190,962	38,045,911
Oats, bu	25,800	455,327	13,806	238,746
Rye, bu	576,966	4,003,881	243,921	1,238,534
Barley, bu	34,953	443,008	13,675	343,548
Cornmeal, brls	20,485	210,347	29,273	212,234
Oatmeal, lbs	627,366	23,579,841	...	...

Also the following report of the exports of provisions during the month of April, 1884, and for the six months ending April 30, 1884, as compared with the corresponding periods in 1882-'83:

	April, 1884.	Nov. 1, '83, to April 30, 1884.	April, 1883.	Nov. 1, '82, to April 30, 1883.
Pork, lbs	2,896,874	26,411,309	3,852,985	39,849,580
Lard, lbs	19,617,797	102,407,682	13,907,445	123,580,761
Bacon, lbs	9,356,030	171,336,781	21,815,615	202,178,518
Hams, lbs	2,727,955	26,504,518	5,093,191	31,652,966
Fresh beef, lbs	12,044,386	65,881,809	10,082,657	54,597,371
Salted beef, lbs	3,392,327	21,283,145	4,078,875	24,513,856
Tallow, lbs	5,689,003	29,630,365	5,154,189	3[illegible],960,410

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls springs and 250 brls rye on private terms; 575 sacks low grades at $2.25@2.55. Total equal to about 700 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—16 cars bran at $10.00@12.75; 6 cars middlings at $15.25@17.75; 2 cars screenings at $12.00 for winter wheat and $16.50 for barley.

WINTER WHEAT—3 cars No. 3 red free on board cars at 90c. Total about 1,500 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—20,000 bu No. 2 hard at 87⅛c; 3 cars Minnesota hard at 89⅛c. Total about 22,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—11 cars and 25,000 bu No. 2 at 86@86⅜c; 75,000 bu No. 2 exchanged for June at 1⅛c difference; 10 cars at 86c for No. 2 on track and 89⅛c free on board cars. Total about 35,000 bu.

CORN—24 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53⅜@54c; 6 cars and 15,700 bu high mixed at 56@56⅛c; 5 cars rejected at 50⅛c; 146 cars at 50⅛@55c on track and 52@55c free on board cars. Total about 120,000 bu.

OATS—25,000 bu and 1 car No. 2 mixed at 31@31⅛c; 221 cars at 32⅛@35c for No. 2 mixed on track and 32@35c free on board cars. Total about 245,000 bu.

RYE—20,000 bu No. 2 at 61c; 4 cars No. 2 free on board cars 61½@62½c. Total about 42,000 bu.

BARLEY—17 cars at 72c for No. 2, 61@72c for No. 3, and 60@65c for No. 4 free on board cars. Total about 13,000 bu.

MESS PORK—1,000 brls on private terms.

BACK PORK—100 brls clear on private terms.

LARD—3,250 tcs at $7.80@7.95.

MEATS—150 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) on private terms; 25,000 lbs long clear sides, $8.02½; 100,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a steady inquiry for the better grades of corn, and a firm market is reported. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2½@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Not much trading was done in this staple, buyers holding off for lower prices. Previous quotations were generally obtained, however. Stocks are in very good shape, there being no surplus of really fine butter. Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 19@20c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c; dairy, choice, 15@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@8½c; inferior, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Sold with some freedom at nominally steady prices, though the tendency of the market is still downward. We quote: Young America, full cream, 13½c; do half cream, 10½c; full cream cheddar, mild, 12½@13c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12½@13c; choice skimmed flat, 6@7c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@4½c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—The inquiry was largely local and no special change was noted, 13@13½c being the prevailing price for fresh laid.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change in the market, prices ruling about as heretofore, with a steady inquiry. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, choice, $3.75@4.00; Jamaicas, per brl, $9.00; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; pineapples, per doz, $2.00@3.00.

GROCERIES—No price changes took place. There was a steady market for most lines, the demand being good. Sugars, teas, sirups, and rice are active and there is a slightly improved inquiry for coffee. We quote: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13½c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7¾c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6⅝c; extra C, 6@6⅛c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5½@6¾c.

HAY—Was off, there being liberal receipts and a light inquiry. Iowa upland was salable at about $16.00 for choice, with No. 1 timothy about $14.00.

HIDES—There is a steady inquiry, with moderate receipts. We quote: Light green salted, 8½@8¾c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 13½@13½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11½@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon was ¼@½c lower, in response to the recent break in the price of crude. Other oils were quoted steady. There was a moderate trade at the following: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 11½c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 12c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 56c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 36c.

SEEDS—Were unchanged at $1.68 for flax, $1.28@1.34 for prime timothy, and $5.50@5.60 for prime clover.

TALLOW—Was dull, at 6⅜c for city packers' and 6c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—Was dull with coarse and one-fourth blood combing unwashed in good demand. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 22@26c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@35c; coarse, 26@28c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@26c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@23c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 20@22c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The official receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	28,630	11,525
Calves	569	18
Hogs	57,125	21,288
Sheep	10,083	2,819

The special meeting of the Live-Stock Exchange called for yesterday afternoon, at which the advisability of increasing the membership-fee to $500 was to be discussed, adjourned without transacting any business, only a few members being present.

The special cablegram to the *Drovers' Journal* from Liverpool quotes the cattle market depressed. Best American steers, 14@14½c per lb dressed. Prices ½c lower than last week. Best sheep, 17c.

Cattle were in light supply, in active demand, and stronger. Butchers' stuff and stockers were not materially higher, but anything good enough to send East advanced 5@15c. Sales of shipping steers were at $5.50@6.60. The hog market opened at Saturday's prices, soon weakened, and closed 5@10c lower. The supply was moderate, but nearly 10,000 went over unsold. There was an exceptionally dull sheep market. Advices from the East were bad, and as larger receipts at this point are expected buyers held off. Prices were anywhere from $1.00@2.00 lower than the highest day last week.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,000; same time last week, 5,898. Nearly every one was disappointed in the character of the supply. It was much lighter than there was any reason to expect. Consequently the market developed a decidedly firmer tone, and suitable shipping cattle were wanted at a substantial advance. Most anything that would answer shippers' purposes was salable at prices better by 10@15c than it was possible to get Friday for similar grades, and there was no class that did not show an improvement of 5@10c. In addition to a good, strong demand from the Eastern trade exporters were looking for stock, and between the two the small supply was quickly exhausted. Sales ran from $5.50@5.65 for rough, thinnish lots to $6.60 for choice. That higher prices were not obtained was simply because no extra heavy beeves were offered; of the right sort would have crowded $7.00. The bigger part of the trading was at $5.75@6.35 for fair to good grades. There were a few lots of stillers, the best of which went at $6.25.

Butchers' stock as well as shipping grades sold to better advantage than the closing days of last week. The improved tone of the market was wholly the result of diminished receipts, the demand, as for some days past, being slack. Canners did not do much, the wants of butchers were nearly equal to the supply, at $4.00@5.00 for common to prime cows and heifers and at $5.25@5.75 for common to good fat little steers. There were sales of scrubs as low as $2.50@3.50, and a very few instances $5.50@5.90 was paid for choice cows. There was a sale of distillery cows at $4.25, and of distillery bulls at $4.25. Eight loads of Colorado grassers went at $4.35, while three loads of corn-fed made $5.37½.

Stockers and feeders received but little attention. The smallness of the supply, however, prevented any weakening of prices, sales making at fully last week's latest quotations, which were $4.25@4.75 for the former and at $5.00@5.60 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,423	$6.60	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,447	6.60	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	1,373	6.57½	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	1,355	6.55	161 Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,305	6.55	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
111	1,405	6.50	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,389	6.50	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,356	6.40	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	1,367	6.40	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,297	6.40	16 stillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	1,216	6.40	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,257	6.35	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	1,280	6.30	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
51 stillers	1,262	6.25	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
48 stillers	1,216	6.25	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	1,243	6.20	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
117 stillers	1,115	6.00	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,264	6.20	16 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,228	6.20	18 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 stillers	1,316	6.20	17 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,318	6.25	23 yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,232	6.20	15 yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,474	6.20	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,287	6.15	16 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,306	6.15	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,235	6.10	16 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,200	6.10	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,114	6.00	16 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,247	6.00	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,196	6.00	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	1,141	6.00	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,122	6.00	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,262	6.00	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
161	1,162	6.00	45 dist. cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
104	1,162	6.00	47 dist. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	1,177	5.95	173 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,112	5.90	60 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,106	5.90			
20	1,100	5.80			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 18,000; same time last week, 20,599. There was a fair activity in the hog trade, and the market inclined in the direction of lower prices. At the outset speculators picked up a fair number at about Saturday's prices, but the market soon eased off 5@10c, while it remained dull and weak to the finish. Nine of the local packers were buying, and there was about the usual attendance of Eastern buyers, but except the A., A. & P. Co., who took rather more than half, individual purchases were light and the close of the day found not far from 10,000 hogs still in the pens. Poor to prime light closed at $5.35@5.70 and inferior mixed to choice heavy at $5.25@6.00. Sales of skips and culls were at $3.50@5.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	305	$5.95	68	204	$5.65
57	284	5.95	102	209	5.60
61	290	5.90	67	184	5.60
102	275	5.90	74	214	5.60
51	267	5.90	68	241	5.60
65	283	5.85	114	231	5.60
55	278	5.85	102	220	5.60
53	271	5.85	57	241	5.60
107	253	5.80	72	176	5.55
285	249	5.80	68	240	5.55
160	253	5.80	53	209	5.55
100	271	5.75	68	205	5.55
84	211	5.75	75	205	5.50
67	194	5.75	73	181	5.50
44	192	5.70	50	194	5.50
62	255	5.70	67	215	5.50
144	220	5.70	55	188	5.45
62	221	5.70	56	180	5.45
329	228	5.70	120	173	5.45
56	223	5.70	40	218	5.40
62	261	5.65	69	184	5.40
61	244	5.65	58	180	5.40
70	243	5.65	62	157	5.40
86	228	5.65	57	182	5.35
154	209	5.65	66	172	5.30

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,000; same time last week, 2,034. The market was in pretty bad shape. The supply was not so large as to cause alarm, being below the average, but the fear that materially increased arrivals are looked for, and that the Eastern markets are in a more or less demoralized condition made buyers shy, and common, poor and common sheep could scarcely come in low enough to attract their attention. Good to choice grades also were lower, though the decline in them has not been as great as in the poorer qualities. Prices are from $1.50@1.75 cheaper than the fore part of last week. It is impossible to give trustworthy quotations. The following sales were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	78	$3.00	45	70	$4.00
112	75	3.00	37	93	4.25
106	72	3.50	57	85	4.50
129	69	3.50	86	86	4.50
53	71	4.00	211	90	4.00
30	88	4.00			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; consigned through, 146 cars; demand fair; prices generally unchanged; some sales of fair to extra steers, $6.40@6.65; good to choice steers, $6.25; fair to medium, $5.25@5.60; third quality butchers, $3.25@4.50; oxen, $4.50@5.25; stockers steady; Western, $4.50@5.00; Canadas, $5.00@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,800; consigned through, 2 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; common to fair, $2.75@3.60; choice to extra, $5.25@5.50; Western, $4.50@5.25. Three cars remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,500; total for week, [illegible]; same time last week, [illegible]; market [illegible]; good to choice Yorkers, $5.60@5.70; fair to choice, $5.55; light mixed, $5.50@5.60; good mediums, $5.55@6.05 pigs, $5.00@5.35.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible], making 11,265 head for the week; active and higher; extremes, steers, $6.15@7.15 per cwt; live weight; general business, $6.35@6.75; distillery-fed bulls sold $4.90@5.25. Exporters used 90 car-loads. Shipments for the week, 1,300 head live cattle, [illegible] quarters, and 460 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,200 head, making [illegible] for the week; lower; clearance not made; small sales; shorn sheep sold at $5.00@7.12½; clipped do, $5.00@6.85; spring lambs, $6.00@10.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,800 head, making [illegible] the week; no trading in live hogs; nominally [illegible] 5.85.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts [illegible], active; quality better; prices ¼@½c higher; best beef, $6.25@6.62½; first quality, $5.75@6.25; medium, $5.12½; ordinary, $4.00@4.75; most sales from $5.37½. Receipts, 1,568 head.

SWINE—Supply equal to moderate fair demand; receipts, 5,678 head; quotations: $7.00@7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,136 head; common sheep, 3@5c; lambs, 6½@8½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts [illegible] head; shipments, 1,400; stronger; best shipping covered the slight decline of last week; exports, $6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.90@6.40; common, $5.25@5.85; corn-fed Texans, $5.50@5.75; grass-fed Texans, $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, [illegible]; common to choice sheep, clipped, $4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Slow; light, $5.45@5.60; packing, $5.45@5.70; heavy, $5.60@5.85. Receipts, 7,100 head; shipments, 4,300.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 550 head; firm and active; 5@10c higher; native steers, 1,028 to 1,416 lbs, $5.35@6.15; stockers and feeders, cows unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; slow; steady; lots 190 to 273 lbs, $5.10@5.25, mainly $5.15@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; steady; natives of 86 lbs, $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 19.—CATTLE—Slow and a shade off from last week's opening prices; receipts, 1,007 head; shipments, 820 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 6,045 head; shipments, [illegible] head; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.00; Yorkers, $5.50@5.70.

SHEEP—Dull; ½c lower than the opening last week; plenty unsold; receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, [illegible] head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.25@5.65; packing and butchers', [illegible] 6.00; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—3 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Beef dull; extra India mess, 92s; prime, 83s.

RECEIPTS—Wheat weak; Atlantic ports, [illegible] quarters; Pacific ports, 14,000; other sources, [illegible]. Corn, 36,900 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—COTTON—Active and firm; middling, upland, 6 5-16d; middling, Orleans, [illegible]; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, [illegible]. American, 14,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7½d.

LONDON, May 19.—LINSEED OIL—13s 6d@13s [illegible].

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 19—12 m.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat steady; California declined 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat rather easier; No. 2 spring and California declined 6d. Corn firm and a shade higher; American mixed advanced 6d. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent, not much doing. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, 42s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 43s; S. C., 44s. Tallow, 39s 9d. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 92s. MARK LANE—Wheat not much doing. Corn firm and a shade higher. Country markets for wheat quiet.

LONDON, May 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet; Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat steady; California, 36s. Corn steady. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat steadily held. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 40s; nearly due, [illegible]. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 35s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, [illegible]. Country Markets for Wheat—English and French quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50,000@60,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat offered with more freedom, holders evincing considerable eagerness to place supplies for early delivery, and prices further yielded about ¼@⅜c a bu in the option line on a restricted speculative movement; No. 2 red wheat drifted to a lower range of quotations, partly in sympathy with the bearish temper of speculation at the West, aggravated by the more favorable crop and weather reports. Declined here for the day about ⅝@¾c a bu, and closing dull. Spring ruled weaker on somewhat freer offerings and a very moderate inquiry. Sales of No. 2 red at $1.01¾ in elevator, $1.02¼ in store, and $1.03 delivered, afloat from store, and $1.01@1.02, mostly $1.01¾; No. 1 afloat from canal-boats, closing at $1.01 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, 94½@95, mostly at 94½c, to arrive soon; freight contracts for grain were unusually extensive, having reached, as reported, an aggregate of over 550,000 bu, largely to the Continent. No. 2 red futures: May $1.00@1.01⅛, closing $1.00¾; June $1.01@1.01⅞, closing $1.01¼ asked; July $1.02@1.03⅛, closing at $1.02½; August $1.03½@1.04⅛, closing at $1.04; December $1.09, closing $1.09¾. Corn declined on prompt delivery, especially about 1@1½c a bu, on increased urgency to sell offerings, resulting in a livelier business. Sales of part for export, closing about steady. Sales of No. 2 afloat of canal receipts at 63@63½c, mostly at 63c; and delivered afloat from elevator at 63½c, closing at 63c, and in elevator in lots at 61@61½c, closing at 61½c bid; do old crop delivered, 63c, from store at 63c. No. 2 futures: May 61@61½c, closing at 61c; June 61½@62c; August 63@64c; July 62@63c, closing at 62½c. Oats more active for early delivery, but at a further reduction in prices, the decline for the day having been about ½@1c a bu, closing weak. Some more liberal offerings, in good part of stock arriving canal receipts. Sales of No. 1 white, in elevator.

...for stock, and bettered for corn, the ...y was quickly exhausted. Sales were ...rough. Shinplas came to $1.20@1.25 ...ost higher prices were not obtained. ...se no extra heavier were offered. ...ort would have crowded $7.35. ...the trading was at $6.15@6.40 for ...were a few lots of stillers that ...at $6.55.

...stock as well as shipping grades sold to ...vantage than the closing days of last week. ...final tone of the market was wholly ...inished receipts, the demand, as for some ...ays of butchers were nearly equal to the ...$6.10 for common to prime cows and bulls. ...sales of scrubs as low as $2.00@2.50, and in ...instances $3.00@3.40 was paid for choice ...There was a sale of distillery cows at $4.50@5 ...illery bulls at $4.25. Slight loads of ...at $4.75. while three loads of ...

...and feeders received but little attention. ...of the supply, however, prevailed for ...at prices ruling making sales at fully ...at quotations, which were $4.25@4.50 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Price.	No.	Price.	No.	Price.
1,429	$6.30	17	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
1,410	6.30	20	[illegible]	1,116	[illegible]
1,475	6.35	19	[illegible]	1,118	[illegible]
1,410	6.35	19	[illegible]	1,116	[illegible]
1,410	6.35	19	10 Colorado	1,116	[illegible]
1,410	6.35	19	[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD BRACELET SATURDAY on Twenty-ninth and State-sts. The owner can get it 2724 Butterfield-st. MR. JACKSON.

STRAYED—SUNDAY MORNING, FROM 167 Thirtieth-st.—Dog (pup); white with yellow spots; stub-tail. Return to above number and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 23 in wholesale house or office; not afraid of work; writes a good business hand and talks German fluently. Address A. W., 249 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. Best of references given. Address S 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN of long experience in business desires a position in an office as correspondent or general office work. Can give any reference required. P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEIVING OR bill clerk, by young man of steady habits; strictly temperate. City references. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL EDUcated and thoroughly competent stenographer, with seven years' business experience, an accomplished correspondent and good bookkeeper desires a position. Can give first-class references from former employers and furnish own type-writer. Address S 9a, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, by a competent, sober man; city or country. Address S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in wholesale house; two years' experience. Can furnish undoubted references. Address S 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A (GENTLEman) stenographer and typewriter. S 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG-STORE TO learn trade by a young man; wages no object. Address H. B., Woodstock, Ill.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST as fireman. Good references. Address S 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, REliable man, a first-class baker, pastry, etc., in hotel or restaurant; one who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good reference. City or country. Address S 70, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A GOOD American as coachman by a young, good, educated German, in rec years in this country; did his exercise in the carriage; can be able to train riding horses. Address X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately from Scotland as coachman or groom; ten years' experience; well up in the care of fine stock and a good washer. City references. Address J H, 4423 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL furrier, a position in a wholesale cloak house. Address S 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 28; can speak English and German, and willing to work. S 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY A colored man. Good reference. Address S 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man and wife in priv ate family. 197 Third-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 21 where there is a show of buying an interest in the business; two years' business experience; will furnish security and references. Address X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse who has traveled extensively, and speaks English, German, and French, as night nurse. Best city physician reference. Address S 85, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress in a small family. Call or address 1066 Gehrke-av., Lake View.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cook and second girl in first-class private family. Best references. 104 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED girl in a priva te family; is a first-class cook and second girl. Call at 80 Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl, thoroughly perfect in cooking, in a good American family. 56 Sheridan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL for kitchen work. Reference given. Call down-stairs at 1254 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble, competent Swedish girl in small family. Apply at 94 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework by a good cook and laundress; private American family. Call at 3120 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT German girl; no objection to travel. Good reference. Call 84 Douglas House, Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework. City reference. North Side preferred. Address X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG IRISH girl for general housework in small family. Please call at 8 Till-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN girl as cook in private family; good references given. Please call at 168 Hurlbut-st., near North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. 125 West Taylor-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES and children's clothes; $1.25 per day or $6 a week. 2224 Indiana-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERman nurse girl. References. 1617 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR all kinds of housework can always be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Intelligence Office, 333 Noble-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent and experienced lady stenographer and typewriter. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS TO teach the branches of a thorough English and German, by a lady who speaks both languages. Address S 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK IN OFFICE doing a large professional business; must keep books, draw legal papers, attend to correspondence, make collections, etc., and must furnish references as to steadiness, accuracy, and reliability. S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the hat business; one who can speak German. Address S 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN PRESCRIPtion drug clerk and a boy. 87 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPer; lady preferred. Give experience and references, and salary desired. Pleasant position for the right party. Address X 5, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—
TRAVELING WALL PAPER SALESMEN.
One each for Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota.
Only those who thoroughly understand the business and have an established trade need answer.
Apply by letter only, giving amount of sales, States where trade is located, salary expected, age, and if now under engagement.
Positively no personal application entertained.
Address JOHN J. McGRATH,
106 to 112 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SHOE SALESMAN WHO can loan his employer $1,000 or upwards; Irish or German preferred. Address X 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO SELL $10 ARticle to city shippers. Call at 126 Clark-st., Room 95, from 12 to 1 sharp.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, EXperienced in tinware, tinners' stock, and housefurnishing goods; state experience and where. Address X 14, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A NEAT APPEARING BOY OF 15 for light office work; hours 9 to 5; wages $2; one living on the North Side preferred. 27 North Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO WRITES A good hand and knows the city; must be accustomed to wages $4 per week. Apply to CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt. Dog Show, Room 20, 255 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD; must live with parents, be well recommended, bright, and honest. Apply 343 Monroe-st., third floor.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE a good penman; one with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. S 21, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—PAINTERS—
Practical advertising sign painters. To men who thoroughly understand the business the highest wages and steady employment will be given for city and traveling work. Also good sign writers who have experience on brick lettering, and three boys of 15 to 21 years, who have served two or three years at sign-painting. No boss painters or amateurs need apply. If you mean business call at BURNS' Advertising Sign Co., 311 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 SEWER BRICKLAYERS TO work by the day or by the thousand; all material found. Apply to JAS. G. McDONALD, Wimbledon, Manitoba.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BODY-MAKER and painter. Apply to D. L. RIGHAM & CO., 119 North Washington-st., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—TUB-LINERS AND TINNERS; steady work and good wages. Address N. O. Moten Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR planing-mill in Michigan. Address
MANN BROS.,
5 and 6 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Room 28, 90 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, COMPETENT, and pushing man who understands the subscription book business (complete bound books) to take the general agency of our subscription publications for Chicago and vicinity; must invest about $100 for a starting stock of books; to the right man we shall offer full control of territory, extra large discounts, a list of rapid-selling books, attractive circulars, and all facilities for a sure and good-paying business. This is not a salaried agency, but the large commission it will pay is much more desirable. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN MAN to travel in Kansas and Missouri to establish local agents. None but those who are acquainted with the business and can furnish unquestionable reference need apply. Address W., 119 West Ninth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK DELIVERER AND collector. Security required. M. J. DOWNING & CO., 63 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT butler, with references. Apply at 191 Cass-st.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Business permanent; guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two; German or Swedish preferred. F. JAGER, 740 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron, and assist in general housework; must be first-class cook and laundress and not afraid of work; must furnish verbal reference from last employer as to character, capability, etc. Small family; good wages, and where second girl is kept. Apply at 207 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 1621 Prairie-av., between 16 and 17 in the forenoon.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; one who has had experience in hotel. Call at 169 and 167 Washington-st., Room 14, WINTERS.

WANTED — A SWEDISH GIRL FULLY competent for general housework. Apply with references before 11 a. m. at 1059 Indiana-av.

WANTED — GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress. 2007 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL just lately from Ireland, to do kitchen-work in a respectable family. Apply at 1408 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED SWEDish woman as cook. Apply at once at 3 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ONE CHAMBERMAID AND TWO dining-room girls at Ogden House.

WANTED—AT 1818 INDIANA-AV.—COMpetent second girl. References required.

WANTED—AT 2003 PRAIRIE-AV.—A COMpetent cook and laundress.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; must come well recommended; good wages; two in family. Apply this morning to MRS. WILLIAMS, No. 87 Rush-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A NEAT, COMPEtent girl to do general housework in a small family. 559 East Division-st., first flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 726 Congress-st.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO TRIM LACE caps; some experience necessary; steady work year around. Also boy wanted. 75 Market-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A GERMAN OR English woman accustomed to taking care of young children. Must bring good city references. Apply at 1801 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANdinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $3 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Addr. Reliable Mf'g. Co., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the city to do errands for a dressmaker. Call at 272 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph-writer; must be an expert at both; no others need apply. A. L. SINGER & CO.

WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID, AND TO assist in light housework, a German or English woman who can bring good city references. Apply at 1801 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on W. WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1876.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Room 5. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 53 Calumet Building, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATE OF interest on Chicago improved city property. D. O'STRONG, Room 7, 154 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 185 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED AT COOPER'S SALE STAbles, 174 and 176 Michigan-av., a car-load of extra fine combination saddle horses. Apply to Jameson & Blackburn, Fulton, Ill. All horses sold through the hands of J. S. COOPER, and warranted as represented.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND EXCHANGE—Top and open delivery, hotel, laundry, grocery, milk, and express wagons, carriages, buggies, etc. Call at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., opposite Chicago & Alton Depot. C. J. HULL.

NATIONAL HORSE EXCHANGE, 157 AND 159 South Canal-st., opposite Union Depot—Our regular weekly auction sale will be held on Tuesday next, May 20, when we shall offer several good carriage and coupe horses, roadsters, saddle horses, and work horses, new and second-hand buggies, road carts, new and second-hand single and double harness, saddlery, etc. Additional entries respectfully solicited and may be made up to 9 a. m. on day of sale. Sale at 11 a. m. CHAS. M. RAMSAY, President.
JNO. P. BOND, Manager.

PASTURE — A WELL-WATERED AND shaded pasturage for the summer at reasonable rates. Apply at C. B. CASTLE, Waukegan, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOODS:
Four 80-acre improved farms, price $25 to $30 per acre.
One 320-acre improved farm, price $37.50 per acre.
One 80-acre unimproved farm, price $12.50 per acre.
One 40-acre unimproved farm, price $15 per acre.
Two splendid business houses, good renters, price $3,500 and $6,500.
Four residence properties. All in Taylor County, Iowa, to exchange, separately or together, for merchandise. Any or all of these properties good paying investments at prices asked. Address J. C. JOHNSON, Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE GOOD PIECES OF residence property, clear, for good business property; will pay some cash and assume; must be good. E. D. COLE, 34 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS prairie farm lands located on line of Manitoba R. R. in Minnesota, and well selected, for about $2,000 worth of new, first-class furniture for dwelling-house; lands guaranteed first-class, or no trade. Address A, 776 Grand-av., St. Paul, Minnesota.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000; light manufacturing business; trade already established. Address S 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN AS PARTNER IN the shoe business; $2,000 to $5,000 required. Address X 16, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 13 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DRS. SPARRE & SCHLOESSER—SWEDISH movement cure after Ling's system. Call for pamphlet at 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. HARRIS, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — RED NOSES ARE UGLY sights and can be cured. Send for confidential card to the Silk Cure Company, Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSTom-made suit or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $15; will sell if can fit you for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors; imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$8 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE worsted suit, single or double-breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT the fine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different shades, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with excellent board.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — LARGE AND small rooms, with board; near Exposition Building.

470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms; excellent table.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; terms low. Four young men wanted to occupy one large room.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1352 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANT front room: also single room.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, with board; also day board.

3138 FOREST-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board for four gentlemen and two gentlemen and their wives.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 25 CAN OBtain a pleasant home in a strictly private family on the South Side, within two blocks of Thirty-first-st. Illinois Central depot and one block from cable cars; nice, large room facing south, with a fine view of lake; stationary washstand and all conveniences. Reference must be given. For further particulars address S 13, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, NEWLY papered; first-class board; all conveniences; day board $4 per week.

65 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WILL be fitted up for families; single persons.

75 RUSH-ST.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEgantly-furnished second-floor alcove room; also other rooms together or separately; everything first-class.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms newly furnished, by the week or day.

186 EUGENIE-ST., CORNER LA SALLE-av., overlooking Lincoln Park—Very desirable alcove room, with board; first-class locality; south end of park.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER OF STATE—Large table board and newly furnished front room, suitable for two; also single room.

NORTH SIDE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS centre—Board and very pleasant south front room for two, in small family. Address S 16, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

85 SOUTH MORGAN, NEAR MADISON-ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; all modern conveniences.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison—Clean, pleasant rooms, 50c per day; very desirable family rooms $1 to $1.50 per day. 50 Ada-st. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-AV.—The best $2 a day hotel in Chicago; central location; table-boarders accommodated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 102 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR the summer, private family; nice lawns for tennis and croquet; three minutes from depot and lake. Inquire at 123 Randolph-st., Room 1. MRS. GROVER, Glencoe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 STREET-LAMPS for gas or gasoline; new and cheap. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—COTTAGE house, 3320 Calumet-av. Apply to N. MONROE, Room 15, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW GALVANIZED iron tanks; two and three-barrel capacity. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—SMALL wooden building, 3727 Calumet-av. Address L. J. LAMSON, 179 La Salle-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Office: 134 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW MODERN brick, 730 Oakwood-boulevard; 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Owner, 3300 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass windows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house 367 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms, besides bath-room, furnace, and hot water; in first-class condition; has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 62 South Water-st., or 1146 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3417 INDIANA-AV., with English brick basement; hot and cold water; 20-foot lot. Inquire at 3230 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3235 Prairie-av., $53 per month; modern conveniences.
W. B. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms; barn; No. 3363 Indiana-av., $45. J. H. CAHILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2063 HAYNES-ST., NEAR Lyman; three rooms, newly calcimined; large yard; $8. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE HOUSE.
184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 655 WASHINGton-boulevard; newly fitted up; price, $47.50. Inquire of L. PRATT, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
404 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $35.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, all modern improvements. Call and examine. 143 South Sangamon-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 833 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 90 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED TWO-STORY brick dwelling; modern improvements; barn; short distance from park entrance; 1 year or less.
CHAS. N. HALE,
153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—169 AND 171 BISSELL-ST., TWOstory and basement Anderson pressed-brick dwellings, with all modern improvements, as furnace, bathroom, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., at $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE ON CENTRE-ST., between Racine-av. and Jay. JAMES MORGAN, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS; MODERN conveniences and barn. Apply at 463 Belden-av.

TO RENT—321 AND 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ONE STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF ten rooms in Madison-av. Park; also one cottage of eight rooms; will rent both cheap. 11 from Fiftieth-st. station of Illinois Central Road. Apply to J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., between the hours of 10 and half-past 12.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED house in Austin. Address Box 101, Austin, Ill.

TO RENT — A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS with bath-room; just painted and papered; in splendid order. Inquire at 5548 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Fine residences and flats, modern improvements, perfect sewerage and plumbing.
Several small floors and basements (10 rooms), $35 per month.
One second floor (7 rooms), $25 per month.
Three main floors (6 rooms each), $25 per month.
633 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms.
641 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d and 3d floors, 7 rooms each.
Good locations and near Lincoln Park.
H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TOP FLAT OF 356 OHIOst.; newly calcimined and papered; 9 rooms and alcoves; rent $30. A. S. CLARK, 50 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, tiled bath-rooms and wainscoting, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NEAT AND COZY 5-ROOM apartment on second floor No. 749 North Wells-st., at the intersection of Clark-st., and overlooking Lincoln Park. Rent $20.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
54 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; ALL MODern conveniences; plumbing and sewerage perfect. 463 Belden-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SECOND FLAT, 298 Erie-st.; 7 rooms, newly papered; furnace, gas fixtures, janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASSst.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, 54 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM SECOND-floor corner flat; all conveniences; to parties buying furniture at your own price, part time; vacate at once. 150 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. These apartments are now being fitted up in superb style. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE 8-ROOM FLAT, second floor, southwest corner Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, SECOND floor of 201 Walnut-st., price $20 per month.
WM. GRAY & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; everything new and in first-class order; parties leaving city; will rent cheap to first-class parties. 2430 Wabash-av.; ring middle bell.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 102 Michigan-av., Lake Front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN to a party that is alone that will give board. 1621 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1621 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family. 367 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT — TWO NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, 3708 State-st.

TO RENT—468 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTly-furnished front rooms: $14, $16, and $18 per month.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO front and one side room, newly furnished; airy and pleasant.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove; also small back room, with all conveniences; no boarders, and rent reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply at 3130 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—236 AND 285 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO COOL, PLEASANT FURnished rooms. Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Q 22, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 172 South Green-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHO